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DAILY DIGEST

prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXIX, No. 41

Section 1

November 28, 1940.

WALLACE GETS WARM WELCOME

A N.Y. Tribune, Inc., dispatch from Ciudad Valles, Mexico, November 27 says rousing demonstrations of friendship and hospitality were evident along the Pan-American Highway yesterday as Henry A. Wallace, Vice President-elect of the U. S., motored slowly through fertile Mexican valleys on his way to Mexico City to attend the Presidential inauguration next Sunday of Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho.

SIGN COFFEE PACT TODAY

A Washington dispatch in the New York Journal of Commerce, November 28, says that with complete agreement reached by participating nations on provisions of the coffee quota convention, plans were completed last night for signing of the pact at ceremonies to be held in the Pan American Union offices today. Quotas to be provided each of the fourteen major producing countries were agreed upon earlier in the month. The annual shipments to the U. S. were set at 15,545,000 bags. Coincident with this announcement, the Surplus Marketing Administration of the Department announced a program for the diversion of up to 5,000,000 pounds of surplus coffee produced in Puerto Rico.

MORE BOATS TO LATIN-AMERICA

A Washington dispatch by the UP in the N.Y. Herald-Tribune, November 28, says the U.S. Maritime Commission Tuesday reported to the Inter-American Maritime Conference that a comprehensive program has been completed to increase sailings of U. S. vessels to Latin-American ports. The commission told delegates from twenty-one American republics and twenty-six shipping firms that when the program is operating, the only lines needed will be between the ports of the Eastern Antilles and the north coast of South America.

MEATS FOR DRAFTTEES

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 28, says that a long range procurement program for the purchase of meats to meet demands of the 1,400,000 men who will soon be under arms or training is being developed by the National Defense Advisory Commission in cooperation with the meat packing industry. Problems of both the Quartermaster Corps and the industry have been discussed with representatives of the Office of the Coordinator of National Defense Purchases with a view to developing the greatest possible efficiency and the least possible disturbance to civilian markets.

Trade With
Latin America

The best way to build up a bigger and permanent market for the U. S. in Latin America is to increase the national incomes of those countries, says an editorial in the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter (November 11). There are two ways to do this: one is by buying more of the goods which Latin America has to export; the other is to help them make the goods they now import.

Toward Closer
Ties With Mexico

The United States News, November 29, features an article on "Closer Ties With Mexico." In a foreword, the magazine says that, out of Vice-President-elect Wallace's visit to Mexico and his appearance at the inauguration of President-elect Camacho, are expected to come definite steps toward a truly co-operative form of hemisphere defense and toward eventual settlement of conflicting issues. The article includes a map of Mexico's natural resources and agricultural products.

Artificial Lights
In Dairy Stables

Agricultural Engineering, November, contains an article, "Studies of Artificial Lighting of Dairy Stables," by M. A. R. Kelley, of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, and A. V. Krewatch, specialist in agricultural engineering with the University of Maryland Extension Service.

Japanese
Trade Returns

Within a few months from the outbreak of the war Japan had signed barter agreements with Uruguay, Argentina, and Colombia, sent trade boosters to half a dozen other Latin American republics, received economic missions from Paraguay and Mexico, and signed a cultural "mutual assistance" pact with Brazil, says Business Week (November 23). The periodical goes on to explain why the results, as reflected in Japan's trade returns, are slight.

"Diplomacy
Salesman"

Friends of Henry A. Wallace believe he will be an ideal "diplomacy salesman" to explore problems of U.S.-Mexican relations, says Newsweek for November 25. Latin Americans agree that he understands their agrarian and other economic problems. He has patiently studied Spanish for two years, even holding weekly luncheon meetings at which all other languages were taboo.

Old- Versus Second-
Growth Pine Lumber

In the Journal of Forestry, November, E.M. Davis, of the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, writes on "Lumber from Old-Growth Versus Lumber from Second-Growth in Pinus Strobus." Mr. Davis uses recent data on second-growth New England pine as a basis of comparison with old-growth pine data collected some years ago in Minnesota.

Raw Milk Limburger
Varies In Quality

Writing in the National Butter and Cheese Journal, November, Dr. W. W. Yale, bacteriologist at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, says that of the ten million pounds of Limburger cheese made annually in this country, chiefly in New York State and in Wisconsin, most of it is made of raw milk which varies in quality throughout the year, with the result that the cheese is not of uniform quality. Doctor Yale states that Limburger made from pasteurized milk has a milder flavor than that made from raw milk and that the cheese is of a uniform quality when the proper manufacturing method is followed.

Publicity As
Club Over Prices

"Government officials are going to use publicity as a club over prices. Already Leon Henderson, industrial price policeman of the Defense Commission, has appeared to achieve his desire by frank comment on the prices of copper, lead and zinc. Miss Harriet Elliott, retail price police-lady, expects to use the consumer movement, which gives a gorgeous megaphone for her price criticisms, if any." (Food Industries, November.)

New Strawberry
Variety Announced

Ice and Refrigeration, November, says that Dr. Brooks Drain and L. A. Fister, University of Tennessee horticulturists, have announced the development of a new variety of strawberry, the "Tennessee Supreme," which is claimed to be superior to all present varieties as a frozen food product. The announcement follows recent achievements of the University, aided by the TVA, in providing a new, more efficient mechanical process for freezing foods.

SCS Engineer
Writes On Terraces

In Agricultural Engineering, November, F. Edward Crosby, a project engineer in the Winooski River, Vermont, area, Soil Conservation Service, writes on "Lilliputian Interlocking Steel Piling and Aid in Terrace Outlet Structures."

Argentine
Export Trade

The seriousness of the war's effect on Argentine exports is seen from export market losses directly traceable to the war, says Business Week for November 16. Of all export markets of Argentina, using the years from 1936 through 1938 as a base, 41 percent have been closed or have become inaccessible.

Poultry Committee
Report To AVMA

The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, November, contains the report of the Special Committee on Poultry Diseases at the 77th annual meeting of the AVMA. Included in the report are fourteen recommendations, submitted by the Committee to the Association.

Refrigeration
In The Lab

Refrigerating Engineering, November, includes an article by John T. Bowen and W. V. Hukill, of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, USDA, on the laboratory uses of refrigeration. They tell, in detail, of the part that refrigeration plays in the many phases of work sponsored by the USDA.

School For
Citrus Men

Florida Grower, November, says that the Florida Extension Service and Florida Citrus Growers, Inc., will set up five schools over the State this winter to teach citrus growers more about the fundamentals of marketing their vast crop. Not more than fifteen men will attend each school, and they will later disseminate their information to other growers throughout the citrus area.

Two New Peach
Varieties In N.J.

New Jersey Farm and Garden, November, says that the New Jersey Experiment Station has announced that two more peach varieties have been added to the achievements of the breeding project at the Station. Both the newcomers, Redrose and Midway, ripen in mid-season. A promising nectarine which ripens late in August has also been chosen for further propagation, along with a number of early-ripening apple seedlings which showed up well this year.

Vitamin A Lack
In Young Animals

Dr. S. B. Wolbach and Dr. Otto Bessey, of Harvard University, have announced that vitamin A deficiency in young animals, while they are in the period of most rapid growth, causes a serious overgrowth in brain and spinal cord, producing proportionately serious injuries to them and to nerve roots. Brain and cord grow too fast for skull and spinal column, with the result that the skull becomes jammed with the too-tightly-fitting brain, which pushes out through the few available openings, while the overgrown spinal cord likewise thrusts against all possible avenues of escape, jamming important nerve roots out of line. (Science Service.)

Hatchability And
Specific Gravity

Everybodys Poultry Magazine, November, says that hatchability and specific gravity of the egg are significantly related, according to investigations by S. S. Munro of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, Canada. Hatchability and to a lesser extent, fertility tends to decrease with the specific gravity. The latter is determined by floating the eggs in salt solutions of varying concentrations.

Winter Legumes
Recommended

The Texas Extension Service, under the leadership of E. A. Miller, extension agronomist, has conducted a very effective campaign encouraging the planting of winter legumes as cover crops. In Farm and Ranch, November, Mr. Miller outlines the work that has been done and needs to be done on this project.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 42

Section 1

November 29, 1940.

COFFEE QUOTA AGREEMENT SIGNED

The AP, November 28, says that, in a step unprecedented in the economic history of the hemisphere, representatives of fifteen republics agreed Thursday to invoke quotas on the export of Latin-American coffee to the U. S. and world markets.

ROOSEVELT HOLDS WAR RELIEF CONFERENCE

From Washington, a New York Times dispatch, November 28, says that President Roosevelt conferred Thursday for an hour and a half with Secretary Hull, Norman Davis, chairman of the Red Cross, and Thomas W. Lamont, New York banker. The conference is understood to have concerned war relief, and growing out of it was said to be the possibility that the U. S. might send limited supplies of food and medicine to some European countries, particularly Spain and unoccupied France.

U.S. ARMING SPURS COTTON INDUSTRY

From New Orleans, November 28, the AP says that the annual report of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange board of directors described present troubled world conditions as both a curse and a blessing to the cotton industry. The European conflict and Asiatic disturbances, the report said, meant sharp curtailment of exports of cotton, but the vast preparedness program in this country was expected to bring record-breaking domestic consumption of the staple.

BRITAIN FACES NEW FOOD CURBS

A New York Herald Tribune dispatch from London, November 28, says that Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, told the British people Thursday that they may have to give up the luxury of most of the fresh fruits which they obtain over-seas, and said that England might soon find itself no longer able to spare shipping space for the quantity of meat that it has become accustomed to importing. The reason for the imminence of further rationing was ascribed to difficulties which "have risen by losses at sea and by bombing operations."

Farm Aid Called
Defense Essential

From Syracuse, New York, November 28, the AP says that New York State's Rural Service Groups Thursday underscored labor shortage and nutrition as primary farm problems under national defense activity. The farm bureau called for "alleviation" of the farm labor situation, and the State Home Bureau Federation outlined a plan for an extension of its diet education program in the interests of defense.

Rubber Export
Quota Increased

From London, November 28, a New York Times dispatch says that the International Rubber Regulation Committee Thursday raised the export quota for the first quarter of 1941 to 100 percent. The current quota is 90 percent, and the average for 1940, 83 3/4 percent. The Committee is believed to have arrived at this decision because of strong American representations urging an increase of rubber stocks in the U. S. as quickly as possible.

Expect Trade
Regulation Act

The New York Journal of Commerce, November 29, says that it was reported in New York Thursday that Federal legislation to outlaw alleged brand manipulation by large food distributors, wherein nationally advertised manufacturers' brands are placed in an unfavorable competitive position with private brands, will be sought in Congress during the coming year. Remedial legislation will probably develop in the form of a proposed amendment to the Clayton Act, or Robinson-Patman Act, seeking to regulate trade evils attributed to so-called "mass distribution," not now explicitly regulated by Federal law.

War Jars Italy's
Agriculture

Despite the drive for economic self-sufficiency, Italy may have to go without many vital foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials if the war and the British blockade of the Mediterranean continue throughout the winter, according to a study appearing in the November issue of Foreign Agriculture, monthly publication of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The study, "Italian Agriculture under Fascism and War," was prepared by Dr. N. William Hazen, the Department's specialist on Mediterranean agriculture.

Spur
Stamp Plan

Plans for extension of the Federal food stamp plan to Manhattan and the coordination of trade procedure under it, will be spurred by a permanent committee representing all branches of the food industry, says the N.Y. Times, November 28. This group was named Wednesday at a meeting held by the temporary Coordinating Committee of Organized Food Merchants of Manhattan.

BAE Reports On
Cotton Situation

Exports of American cotton from August through October of this year were only one-fifth as large as in the corresponding months last season. Almost all of our exports now are going to the United Kingdom, Russia, Japan, and Canada, but these countries taken as a group have purchased far less cotton than they did during the first quarter of last season. Of particular interest in October was the exporting of 54,000 bales of cotton to Russia, which previously had not purchased as much as 1,000 bales in any season since 1934.

Domestic cotton consumption continues high. In October both the number of bales consumed and the seasonally adjusted index of consumption were at a near-record level. Unfilled orders for unfinished cotton goods were larger in late November than in September or October despite large shipments in recent weeks. Manufacturers' prices of cotton textiles have made general but moderate advances during the past few weeks. (BAE)

Farmer's
Peace Role

An AP dispatch from Syracuse, in the New York Times, November 28, says that Acting Governor Charles Poletti said Wednesday that the American farmer must plan now, beyond his "vital" role in national defense, to feed the hungry people of other countries when peace is restored. Speaking at a joint dinner of the State Farm Bureau, Home Bureau and 4-H Federations, Mr. Poletti urged a strengthening of agriculture, which would in the next few years have to make "a greater contribution not only to this country but to the whole world."

Wind Tunnel In
Forest Fire Tests

In the Journal of Forestry, November, Wallace L. Fons, of the California Forest and Range Experiment Station, writes on "An Eiffel Type Wind Tunnel for Forest Research." The possibilities of using this type of wind tunnel for the study of forest fire behavior are explored.

U.S.-Mexican
Agreement

The United States will continue its silver-buying program in return for a commitment by Mexico that it will speed up its arterial highways program and buy whatever steel and machinery may be imported from the United States. (Business Week, November 23.)

See Stamp Plan
As Defense Aid

In the New York Times, November 24, Frederick R. Barkley has a feature article on the Food Stamp Plan. Mr. Barkley says that, "as Federal officials look over the stamp program, they see it as possessing a distinct defense value. It is aiding the farmers, they hold, by keeping the income from crops nearer normal. Also it is maintaining health in the ranks of the unemployed, some of whom may be called for military service."

New Raspberry
Developed

The Southern Planter, November, says that C. F. Williams, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, in a cooperative breeding experiment with Dr. George Darrow, USDA, has developed a **trailing raspberry** which does not require the stiff canes for support that are required by common varieties of red and black raspberries. The new plant grows vigorously and fruits heavily in North Carolina, nearly 300 miles south of the present commercial raspberry areas of the U.S.

On Future Of
Poultry Industry

U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, November, prints a speech made at the fifth NEPPCO Poultry Industry Convention at Atlantic City by O. A. Hanke, editor of Poultry Tribune. Mr. Hanke spoke on "The Possible Effects of World Conditions on Our Industry," and, after reviewing the poultry situation throughout the world, said that the future of the industry in the U. S. depends upon prosperity at home, and not upon any expansion that might take place due to added orders from Europe after the present war.

Promising
New Fruit

Texas Farming and Citriculture, November, says that a fruit, the Jaboticaba, which is foreign to the U. S., has been pronounced promising for the lower Rio Grande Valley by W. H. Friend, of the Texas Experiment Station. It looks and tastes somewhat like muscadine grapes and grows on a tree, bearing its fruits along the trunk and branches as well as on the twigs. A large Jaboticaba tree was imported from Brazil into Florida about thirty years ago, and is now flourishing near Winter Haven.

Sound Affects
Starch Pastes

Food Industries, November, says that, when a potato starch or wheat starch paste is exposed to high frequency sound vibrations (about the audible range), the specific grain volume is decreased about as much as when the paste is heated to 300 degrees F. A study of this peculiar effect gives evidence that chemical changes (hydrolysis and oxidation) may cause some slight degradation of the starch in this treatment, but that the main effect is purely physical. Pulsation of minute bubbles in the paste, due to cavitation, is considered to be the immediate cause of disintegration.

32 Needs Of The
Food Industries

The November issue of Food Industries publishes a list of the 32 inventions needed by the food industries, compiled by Research Advisory Service, 51 E. 41st Street, New York, (a cooperative financial advisory service). In a preface to the list, the magazine says that many of these "needs" have been developed and are already in use, while others are known in principle if not in actuality.

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Section 1

December 2, 1940.

SAYS FARMERS WANT LESS FEDERAL HELP

From Chicago, November 30, the AP says that Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said Saturday that organized farmers want more money for their products and less in the form of Government payments. Farmers feel, he declared, that the Government farm program "has failed to give them full economic parity with other groups and that something should be done about it, especially in view of the fact that a vast majority of farmers have fulfilled their obligations under AAA requirements."

SAYS FARM PAYMENTS REDUCTION UNLIKELY

The New York Journal of Commerce, December 2, says that appropriations for the AAA soil conservation program are likely to escape reduction in spite of the Administration's plans to reduce non-defense expenditures in the forthcoming budget..... "Careful inquiry in agricultural circles reveals the Administration strongly inclined towards maintaining its schedule of farm payments as near present levels as is consistent with national defense financing necessities."

TENANTS BUYING MORE FARMS

In a statement released today, Governor A. G. Black, of the FCA, reported that an increasing number of tenant farmers have bought farms during 1940, a fact he attributes to higher agricultural incomes. In the first nine months, farmers bought 10,800 properties, priced at more than \$27,000,000, from the Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner. Moreover, foreclosures declined from 14,629 in the first nine months of 1939 to 6,414 this year.

NEW ZEALAND PASSES SMALL FARMS ACT

From Wellington, N.Z., December 1, a New York Times dispatch says that the House of Representatives has passed the Small Farms Act after a four day debate in which virtually every clause was challenged by the opposition. The measure, which provides powers for the compulsory acquisition of land by the State, is said to form the basis for a plan for the settlement of veterans on the land after the war. Farmers, who fear the results of the measure, have been actively campaigning against it for months.

Corn Prices
Erratic

From Chicago, December 1, a New York Times dispatch says that prices of corn for future delivery fluctuated last week in an erratic manner on the Board of Trade, with the December position going about 1 1/2 cents a bushel over the May at one time, because of a changing over of hedges by cash interests which disclosed a lack of pressure on the nearby delivery.

BAE On The
Farm Situation

European War and National Defense hold the center of the farm scene this winter. Agricultural exports have shrunk, domestic market demand has expanded. Hard hit by the loss of exports are the producers of cotton, tobacco, wheat and fruits. Whatever the outcome of the war, the prospect is for small exports in the years ahead, according to the BAE.

In our own country efforts are being made by various agricultural agencies to increase the purchasing power of low-income producers and consumers, and to develop potential markets for larger quantities of foods and fibers. Prices received by farmers are slightly higher than at the outbreak of the European War, but costs of production also are tending to rise. Currently, the index of purchasing power of farm products is in the low 80's. (The period 1910-14 equals 100).

Total crop production this year was the second largest on record. Largest on record was in 1937. Granaries and warehouses are full to overflowing, with prices on export commodities supported by Government commodity loans. Supplies of feed grains are reported as more than enough for the smaller number of livestock on farms this winter than last.

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has recently extended the Cotton Stamp Plan to include Fort Wayne, Indiana, and the rest of Wayne Township, and Waco, Texas, and the rest of McLennan County. The Food Stamp Plan has been extended to include Schenectady, New York, Woburn, Massachusetts, Bay City, Michigan, and the rest of Bay County, and Meade County, South Dakota.

Oct. Food Stamps
Pass \$5,000,000

Using \$5,000,000 worth of new buying power in the form of blue surplus food stamps, more than 2,200,000 members of public assistance families ate large quantities of farm surpluses in October, the SMA announced today in its monthly report on operation of the Food Stamp Plan. Participating families used their blue stamps, which gave them approximately a 50 percent increase in food buying power, as follows: 14 percent for butter; 14 percent for eggs; 17 percent for flour, rice and other cereal products; 12 percent for vegetables; 13 percent for fruits; and 30 percent for pork products.

La., Fla., Sugarcane
Quotas Announced

Sugar Hearings Announced

BAE On Vegetable Situation

U.S.-Mexican
Defense Board

Study Artificial Tree Defoliation

New 1941
Varieties

New 1941 Market Growers Journal, November 15, contains
Varieties an article on "Some New Varieties For 1941," in-
cluding Yankee Hybrid squash, Gold cantaloupe,
Victor tomato and Little Midget watermelon.

Poultry In
Rhode Island

In the New England Poultryman, November 15, Dr. G. W. Breed, Director of the Rhode Island Department of Agriculture and Conservation, writes on "Turkeys and Poultry in Rhode Island." Doctor Breed gives the historical background of the poultry industry in Rhode Island, and follows it with an analysis of the present position of poultry in that state.

Canada To Maintain
Farm Aid Program

A dispatch from Ottawa in the Christian Science Monitor, November 26, says that the economic wardship of the Dominion Parliament over the Western Canadian farmer is becoming more clearly established, and it is certain to continue until the end of the war. There is still a determination in many quarters that the demands of help from the West in the form of an increased guaranteed price, if such demands are pressed, shall not be accepted. But the voice of criticism in the East on the principle of assisting the prairie farmer in war-time is subdued, because wheat is both a war necessity and a war casualty, standing first in the British Government's list of food essentials. At the same time, Canadian granaries are bulging, since the list of European countries buying wheat from Canada has been reduced from eleven to three -- Eire, Portugal and Britain.

Vandiver Speaks On
Migratory Workers

The Commercial Appeal, November 19, says that Howard Vandiver, field service director of the Mid-South Cotton Growers Association, said recently that the men who own farms will cooperate in efforts to solve the migratory farm labor problem when once convinced that the problem has a bearing on their own economic situation.

Fertilizer Men
To Back Defense

The Atlanta Constitution, November 21, says that the National Fertilizer Association, closing its last session of the Atlanta convention, passed a resolution which read, in part: "The commercial fertilizer industry of the U. S. is prepared to furnish all the chemical plant food which may be needed during the present national emergency, even if conditions in the next few years should make necessary an increase in crop production, with a consequent increase in demand for fertilizer."

Lab Head Sees
Big Ag. Future

The Milwaukee Journal, November 22, published a recent interview with Dr. H. T. Herrick, chief of the four USDA regional research laboratories. Doctor Herrick said that motor fuels from white potatoes, automobile bodies from soybeans, warm clothes from milk and furniture from corn-stalks are all possible, but not "just around the corner."

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 44

Section 1

December 3, 1940.

CANADA TO CURTAIL IMPORTS FROM U.S.

From Ottawa, December 2, a New York Times dispatch says that, as a wartime measure, and for the purpose of economizing between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 a month for foreign exchange, which will be diverted to the purchase of war materials in the U. S., legislation providing for the prohibition of import of thirty main categories of manufactured goods from outside and sterling group was introduced in the Canadian Parliament Monday by Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley. Among the prohibited articles are: prepared cereal foods, processed and canned fruits and vegetables (but not currants, raisins, dates, apricots nor grape fruit juice), and manufactured tobacco. Fresh fruits and vegetables were omitted from the list "after long debate."

TOLLEY TESTIFIES BEFORE HOUSE GROUP

The Washington Star, December 2, says that H. R. Tolley, chief of BAE, appearing Monday as a witness before the House Select Committee on Interstate Migration, said that the Mississippi River delta and the Columbia River Basin around the Grand Coulee Dam are two undeveloped areas which, in the future, may become promised lands for the country's economically distressed farmers. Mr. Tolley said that the lack of opportunity in the cities for industrial labor during the last decade has contributed to rural distress. The defense program, opening new jobs in industry, will serve only as a temporary urban outlet for the country population, he added.

BRITAIN TO CUT PRESENT RATIONS

From London, December 2, a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says that Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, has announced that ships now bringing food to England are to be diverted so that they may take part in a "coming great offensive against Italy." The meat ration will be reduced after Christmas, imports of all canned fruit, and of all fresh fruit, except oranges, will stop at once, eggs will be scarce, "the shipping space needed for them being out of all proportion to their value," and the bacon rationing will be reduced "from time to time."

Senators Want To
Continue Payments

The Washington Star, December 2, says that Senators Capper (Rep., Kan.) and Ellender (Dem., La.) announced Monday that they would resist efforts to slash Government benefit payments to farmers unless farm income improved greatly. Senator Capper said that "the farmer is usually the last one to benefit from any business upturn or period of prosperity."

Sees Danger In
German Victory

The New York Herald Tribune says that Frederick E. Masler, president of the Pan-American Society, said Monday that a German victory over England would open the way for Germany to enforce trade relations in Latin America which would be tantamount to possession. He said that neither the wealth nor the strength of the U. S. would be able to prevent Germany from obtaining such a hold, in the event of victory, on some, if not all, of the Central and South American countries.

Series Of Articles
On Beltsville

Center.

The Washington Star, December 2, includes the first article in a series by Alfred Toombs, on work being done at the Beltsville Research

Cacao Import
Quota Plan

Before the end of December, the second great Pan American marketing agreement -- covering cacao and modeled after the recently adopted coffee import-quota scheme -- is likely to be signed, says Business Week for November 23. The United States takes part in the cacao negotiations only as a consumer.

On Forest Fires
In California

In the Journal of Forestry, November, there is an article on "Forest Fire-Danger and its Application in California" by John R. Curry, of the California Forest and Range Experiment Station, Leslie G. Gray, of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and I. Clare Funk, of the U. S. Forest Service.

Ky. Tobacco
Needs Potash

The Western Tobacco Journal, November 26, says that studies made at the Kentucky Experiment Station and on farms in the state show that the soil of many tobacco fields does not contain enough available potash to produce maximum yields nor leaf of good quality, particularly where a large amount of nitrogen has been applied. It is recommended, as a result of these studies, that on soil where the available potash may be deficient, the fertilizer contain 10 percent of potash.

2-Way Trade Plan The New York Times, November 27, says that With Brazil Urged Darke Mattos, president of Bhering and Co., Brazilian exporters, said recently that U. S. experts can count on increased sales to Brazil only after they have convinced our own Government that a detailed program for financing two-way trade between the two nations should be promulgated by committees representing both nations.

Paper Sees Revision "Most urgent business, now that the election Of Farm Program is over, is revision of the farm program, and it is fortunate that its revision will be in the hands of its friends. They need and welcome the aid of farmers and farm organizations. One of the faults of the present farm program is that it depends too heavily on large appropriations for its success. We can reasonably hope to continue to receive appropriations for the soil conservation features of the program. But farm congressional leaders of both parties who fought for parity payments agree that it may be impossible to get another parity appropriation through the new Congress. The problem, therefore, may be so to revise the program that that its acreage control features will be effective with considerably less financial sweetening." (Editorial in Wallaces' Farmer, Nov. 16.)

Miller Says Dairy Prairie Farmer, November 16, says that Paul Men Must Do Part L. Miller, of the AAA, told members of the Pure Milk Association of Wisconsin recently that Federal milk-marketing agreements do not diminish in any way the importance of strong cooperative organizations. "The farmers themselves must be prepared to do their part in the development of their own marketing programs," he said.

Farm Youth From Norfolk, a dispatch to the Christian Discussed Science Monitor, November 23, says that the first annual convention of District A of Ruritan National was held there recently. Ruritan National was formed to promote better conditions and opportunities in small towns and rural sections and to make farming an attractive career for young men and women. This last situation was presented by Dr. O. E. Baker, head of the division of farm population and rural welfare, who said that it was difficult for young men to follow farming today unless they were taken into partnership by their fathers.

Hemisphere In Washington a struggle is being waged over a Tin Supplies phase of Western Hemisphere defense which is as vital as it is obscure; the construction and control of plants for smelting tin in the U. S. Outcome of the struggle is closely connected with Simon Patino, tin king of Bolivia and controller of the world tin cartel. (Nation, November 16.)

Tenant-Landlord
Discussion Held

The Bloomington Pantagraph, November 26, describes the meeting held recently in Gibson City, Illinois; at which tenant-landlord relationships were discussed. The session was called by Farm Adviser Hugh Triplett; and the discussion was led by H. W. Hannah, of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Maackia Tree
Recommended

The New York Times, November 28, says that A. C. McLean, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, says that one of the leguminous trees that should be planted more in America is the Maackia. Maackias can be obtained from most nurseries. They take care of themselves very well and have few insects and diseases. All they need is well drained soil.

Ill. Livestock
Men Cooperate

In the Agricultural Leaders' Digest, November, E. T. Robbins, of the University of Illinois, tells how the livestock men in that State cooperate, with a resulting gain to all concerned. The eight practices on which the livestock men of Illinois have agreed are: 1. Raise better animals; 2. Try to keep stock healthy; 3. Have stock fat enough when sold; 4. Aim to sell on high markets; 5. Try to keep the horses busy; 6. Use plenty of pasture and legume hay; 7. Buy suitable protein feeds only at low cost per pound of protein; and 8. Buy for healthy animals no minerals except salt and possibly limestone and bone meal.

Using Apple And
Cherry Juices

In the Fruit Products Journal, November, F. M. Coe, of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, writes on "Apple and Cherry Juice." Mr. Coe tells how off-grade apples and sour cherries, now without a market, can be turned into profit. The article includes a diagram of a home made filter for apple and cherry juices.

"Diplomacy
And Dollars"

Uncle Sam will foot the major part of the bill to bolster finances, trade, and defense works in Latin American countries, but the cost will be largely offset by a reduction in otherwise essential armament expenditures, says Business Week for November 23. The methods under study are numerous. Both diplomacy and dollars will play their part.

Cornell Gets New
Plant Laboratory

Science, November 29, says that the U. S. Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory Building, which the Federal Government has erected at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, opened this autumn under the direction of Dr. Leonard A. Maynard, Professor of animal nutrition at the University. Some of its staff hold joint appointments with the USDA and the University; others are members of the University whose research is being coordinated with that of the laboratory.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 45

Section 1

December 4, 1940.

ASK WAGE-HOUR EXTENSION TO AID MIGRANTS

From Washington, December 3, the UP says that Secretary Perkins and Col. Phillip B. Fleming, wage hour administrator, appeared before the Special House Committee investigating migrant workers and urged that the wage-hour law be extended to large-scale agricultural enterprises. Miss Perkins suggested that the Government condition its agricultural benefit payments to compliance with definite labor standards, as in the case of sugar benefit payments. She said that the plight of migrants is worse than that of any other group of American citizens.

McNUTT NAMED NEW COORDINATOR

The Washington Post, December 4, says that President Roosevelt Tuesday announced the designation of Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt as coordinator of "all health, medical, welfare, nutrition, recreation, and other related fields of activity affecting the national defense."

COMMERCE JOURNAL COTTON ESTIMATE

Cotton production in the U. S. from the crop of 1940 is estimated by the New York Journal of Commerce, December 4, at 12,361,000 bales of 478 pounds net weight (500 pounds gross weight) each. The estimate compared with 12,318,000 bales reported a month ago and with 12,847,000 bales predicted by the Government on November 8.

HIGHER COSTS WILL OFFSET FARM INCOME

The New York Journal of Commerce, December 4, says that Government economists predict that higher production costs are likely to offset increased cash income which farmers expect to receive in 1941 from higher prices for certain farm products. Trends in farm prices and incomes are expected to be similar, since agricultural production probably will be about the same as or only slightly smaller than in 1940. While farm prices are going up, prices of those things which the farmer buys are also rising and gains in income that will result are expected to be more or less neutralized.

LOTHIAN TO SPEAK AT FARM BUREAU MEET

The Baltimore Sun says that Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the U.S., will speak Wednesday night in Baltimore before the twenty-second annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Minnesota Farm
Population Gains

From St. Paul, the UP says that a statistical study of the 1940 census by Dr. Lowry Nelson, professor of rural sociology at the University of Minnesota, reveals that the population trend in that State is toward the farm and small town rather than the metropolis.

N.Y. Dairymen To
Get Higher Prices

The New York Herald Tribune, December 4, says that N. J. Cladakis, New York Milk Marketing Administrator, said Tuesday that substantially increased prices will be paid to farmers supplying the metropolitan area for milk used during November. The rising of butter, cheese and evaporated milk prices is held largely responsible.

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard announced Tuesday that the Food Stamp Plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended to an area in Oregon which will include the counties of Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, and Lane. The extension of the Stamp Plan to these six counties brings all counties in Oregon under the program.

Kotok Assistant
Chief In Forestry

Edward I. Kotok, director of the California Forest and Range Experiment Station of the Forest Service, USDA, has been named an assistant chief of the Service in charge of the branch of State and Private Forestry. He succeeds E. W. Tinker who resigned a year ago to enter private business.

Contoured Areas
Yield 33% More

Successful Farming, December, says that grain sorghums grown on contour-farmed areas in the Winner-Dixon Soil Conservation area in South Dakota produced an average of 33 percent more than those grown under similar conditions by ordinary farming methods. The only difference in treatment between the two areas was that one was listed on the contour, while the other was listed up and down the slopes.

Hawaiians Grow
Spuds With Sugar

In Country Gentleman, December, C. S. Anderson, of Pennsylvania State College, says that managers of Hawaiian plantations are speculatively turning their attention to growing Irish potatoes as a supplementary crop for sugar cane. Cane land in the Islands usually lies fallow three months or longer between harvest and replanting, just time enough to grow a crop of potatoes. With the present-day depressed sugar market, and with the increasing demand for potatoes in the Islands, a good crop of potatoes helps out considerably in adding income to the plantations.

Four-In-OneMachine Described

In Country Gentleman, December, C. H. Nissley, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, tells of a new four-in-one machine for work with vegetables.

After the field has been prepared for vegetable planting and the rows have been marked out, the machine breaks up the furrow with a middle buster. "Then we subsoil directly underneath to a depth of from five to nine inches, apply either complete fertilizer, limestone or phosphorus, and the sweeps from the rear close in the furrow and leave the soil in the original form."

Plans For The
Egg Business

In Successful Farming, December, George Thiem writes on "This Egg Business." Mr. Thiem says that, in the egg industry, we have, on one side, the consumer, dissatisfied with quality. On the other we have the producer, dissatisfied with price. The article deals with a plan to bring the producer and consumer together.

Germination
Of Seeds

In Scientific Monthly, December, Lela V. Barton, of Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, writes on "Germination of Seeds."

Nicotinic Acid For
Necrotic Enteritis

In the North American Veterinarian, December, Dr. C. C. Hastings writes on "Treatment of So-Called Necrotic Enteritis of Swine with Nicotinic Acid." Doctor Hastings cites five cases in detail, and then gives his conclusions on the basis of the available material.

New Texas Dirt
Farmers Congress

An editorial in Progressive Farmer (Texas, Oklahoma edition) for December tells of the recent formation of the Texas Dirt Farmers Congress, composed of a number of farm organizations in the State. One of its main objectives is "to fight the farmer's battles in Austin. It is to be hoped that the Congress can formulate dairy legislation that will have the support of all groups that are especially interested in the matter, and that a united effort will be made by the organized farmers of the State to pass such a bill."

Argentine
Hides For
United States

Argentine hides now have their largest market in the United States. In pre-war years, North American tanners took 28 percent of Argentine hide exports. This year they are taking about 60 percent. (Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, December.)

Southeast Missouri
A Testing Ground

The Crisis, November, includes an article, "The Missouri Boot-Heel," by Constance E. H. Daniel. Citing the experiments now under way in the cotton counties of Southeast Missouri, the writer says that they "may be the proving ground of democracy."

Antarctic
"Frozen Pie"

"The Government of Chile recently found an easy way to share in the Antarctic Circle pie," says Time for November 18. "A large slice was cut by Government decree. According to Chile's reasoning, the area claimed was a logical extension of Chile proper and of its Andes Mountains....."

3,452,000 Sheep
In Canada

Canadian Textile Journal, November 22, says that, according to the latest survey of live stock on Canadian farms on June 1, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there were 3,452,000 sheep, an increase of 86,000 over the June 1, 1939, estimate.

Ohio Plant Makes
Soybean Milk

The Ohio Farmer, November 30, tells of a plant near Mt. Vernon, Ohio, that produces soybean milk, powder and a number of other soybean products. One of these products is Mien Jing, or processed gelatin, made from the gluten of wheat flour, to which is added fresh vegetables and soya sauce, making a nutritious food with a meat-like flavor.

Sees Overhauling
Of Farm Program

"Though details haven't taken shape yet, Washington officialdom now takes it for granted that the Administration's farm program will be overhauled next year. The showing of Midwest agricultural states in the election convinced New Dealers that farmers in that broad area are far from satisfied. When the revised program is worked out, it's expected to include the certificate plan (a disguised substitute for processing taxes) and markedly liberalized crop-loan policies." (Newsweek, Dec. 2)

Pan American
Highway Plan

Supporters of the proposed Pan-American Highway, which would stretch from Alaska to Argentina, include the powerful American Automobile Association and many other groups that believe the highway would strengthen hemisphere defense. First steps have already been taken, including highway loans of \$12,400,000 to Central and South American nations. (Pathfinder, November 30.)

Reader's
Digest In
Spanish

The first issue of Selecciones del Reader's Digest -- the Spanish edition of the Reader's Digest which was announced last summer-- appeared recently, says Business Week for November 23. Unlike the English edition, the Spanish edition carries advertising.

On Europe's
Food Supply

In Scientific Monthly, December, Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, Director of Research for General Mills, Inc., writes on "Food Supply of Continental Europe."

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 46

Section 1

December 5, 1940.

PARITY NECESSARY FOR PROSPERITY - O'NEAL

The Baltimore Sun, December 5, says that Edward O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau Federation, said Wednesday that farmers annually contribute \$2,000,000,000 free to the national economy "because they receive less than parity value in return for their products." He added "When parity exists, you have prosperity. We had it in the U. S. from 1909 to 1914. If you give farmers parity, you get \$85,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000 national income."

SLOW FARM PRICE INCREASE FEARED

The New York Journal of Commerce, December 5, says that fears that advances in industrial product prices may far outstrip the increase in farm commodity prices and so put agriculture at a serious disadvantage were expressed by Carl G. Wooster, chairman of the New York State AAA Committee and Regional Committee at the annual conference of the Northeast division of the AAA which opened at the Barbizon-Plaza in New York Wednesday.

NEW COOPERATIVE INCORPORATED

The AP, December 5, says that a group of growers and shippers announced Wednesday the organization of a Nation-wide cooperative for the marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables. The organization, which has been incorporated under the laws of Florida, will be known as the Cooperative Fruit and Vegetable Association. Any grower, shipper or distributor may become a member of the cooperative, it was said.

GROWERS DENY WOOL SHORTAGE

The New York Times, December 5, says that F. R. Marshall, secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, Wednesday denied the existence of a shortage of raw wool now or the likelihood of a shortage in the current season. Mr. Marshall said that there has been a "deceptive misuse of the patriotic impulse in order to forward the sale of wool substitutes at the cost of the health and comfort of the public."

4-MILLION JOBS SEEN IN DEFENSE WORK

The New York Herald Tribune, December 5, says that National defense orders awarded up to November 1, last, will result in employment of 4,000,000 persons in this country by next June, according to a study of the diversion of industrial economics of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Food Index At
3-Year High

The New York Times, December 5, says that the wholesale food price index for the week ended December 3 rose 2¢ to \$2.48, the highest level since March 8, 1938, according to Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. It was \$2.32 last year at this time. Commodities showing advances during the week were wheat, oats, barley, butter, cheese, eggs, rice, molasses and hogs. Lower quotations were recorded for corn, rye, mess pork, lard, beans, peas, peanuts and lambs.

Famine, Disease
To Stalk Europe

A New York News dispatch, December 4, says that, according to medical opinion in New York, famine is inevitable in Europe, and only a miracle can prevent the outbreak of diseases that have followed mass starvation since man's earliest history.

Urges Vaccination
For Bang's Disease

A plan for the official recognition of vaccination of calves as an aid in cooperative Bang's disease control was presented today in Chicago by Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in an address before the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association. The plan is based on the encouraging results obtained, in recent years, from vaccination of calves against the disease under farm conditions as well as at experiment stations. According to the provisions of the plan, vaccination may be used, as well as the present test-and-slaughter method of eradicating the disease, in States where the proper officials deem conditions favorable.

Geissler Gets Post
In Western Division

The AAA announced Wednesday that a North Dakota farmer, Gus F. Geissler, has been appointed assistant director of its Western Division. He succeeds C. C. Farrington, who resigned November 4 to accept the vice presidency of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Houseflies
Carry Mastitis

Successful Farming, December, cites recent experiments at the Florida Experiment Station to prove that houseflies spread mastitis among dairy cows. In the test, cows shown to be free of all traces of mastitis were placed in a screened, isolated building. Flies were confined to a screen cage and allowed to feed freely on milk from the quarters of mastitis-infected cows. The insects were then permitted to contact the healthy cows. The disease was readily transmitted by this method.

Frozen Storage
For The Farm

Quick Frozen Foods, November, contains an article on "Frozen Storage for the Farms" by Hobart Beresford, of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Idaho.

Root Rot Plagues
Texas Farmers

In the December issue of Progressive Farmer (Texas, Oklahoma edition) Eugene Butler gives some new facts on root rot. Mr. Butler says that root rot has taken a heavy toll of the Texas cotton crop this year, adding that, in traveling through the central part of the State, he has seen many fields with from 25 to 50 percent of its plants killed by the disease.

Vitamin B-1 Taking
D's Spot In Ads

Vitamin D, plugged as an added ingredient to bread for some years, has been stripped "of strong competitive advantage and failed to justify the added cost," according to Advertising and Selling. Other sources of vitamin D than bread have been so greatly publicized that bakers are turning to vitamin B₁ as a source of advertising copy. (Consumers' Digest, December.)

See Snags In Anti-
Food Trust Drive

In reference to Assistant Attorney General Arnold's forthcoming investigation of the food industry, Business Week, November 30, says: ".....Department of Justice investigators apparently anticipate more difficulty in proving maintenance of artificially high prices in food than in building materials.....and it is rather obvious to them that the press will not give this drive the support that it gave the prosecution of monopolistic practices in the building trades. Possibly this will react against Mr. Arnold's hopes of bringing home the bacon....."

What We Can
Buy From
Latin America

A list of materials that the United States Government believes can be developed in Latin America for U. S. import is given in the Pan American (Nov.-Dec.). The list, prepared by J. C. McClintock of the Department of Commerce, is divided into basic groups as follows: fibers, vegetable oils, tanning agents, hides, natural rubber, foodstuffs, drugs and medicinals, minerals, and manufactured goods.

Reduce Farm
Surpluses Campaign

The Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, December, reports that its "Reduce Farm Surpluses" campaign seems to have doubled its effect in its second month. Reports from the first 30 of the 132 business firms cooperating show that their restaurants used more than 900,000 pounds of surplus foods during the month. Twenty three surplus food items are listed in the purchases of firms reporting up to November 10. They range from additional purchases of a quarter million pounds of white potatoes to 64,851 pounds of tomatoes and 70,000 pounds of pork.

Rockefeller
Committee

The Pan American (Nov.-Dec.) describes the work of Nelson A. Rockefeller on the National Defense Advisory Commission as coordinator of commercial and cultural relations among Latin American countries. The article mentions the interest in Latin American affairs of former Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, and of L. A. Wheeler, C. A. Bressman, and P. L. Green of the Department.

Rapid Growth Of
Test-Tube Cows

"In April, 1938 a 'test-tube calf' was born in the University of Missouri's dairy herd. In May of the same year, the first large-scale artificial breeding cooperative was established.....(at).....the New Jersey State College of Agriculture. This week, a survey conducted by National Dairy Products Corporation reveals that 'around 5,000 dairy farmers have had about 50,000 cows sired through test tubes by veterinarians who manage over 50 artificial breeding associations located in 22 states'....." (Business Week, November 30)

Says Livestock
Laws Are Dead

In the Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, December, Robert W. Howard writes on "Dead Laws for Livestock." Mr. Howard says that there are four reasons for both Federal and state failure in livestock sales regulations: -- 1. The official inertia that permitted the Packers and Stockyards Act to fall decades behind business trends; 2. Interior squabbles in the USDA; 3. Politics; and 4. The absence of "career" experts in state governments.

New Hybrid
Soybean In Ill.

Country Gentleman, December, says that the first and to date the only hybrid soybean to be produced and released in Illinois will be distributed this coming season after approximately ten years of breeding and improvement by plant breeders at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Named Chief, the new soybean is a hybrid which Dr. C. M. Woodworth, chief of plant genetics, and his associates developed by crossing the Illini with a strain out of the Manchu variety.

Horse's Future In
Belgium Uncertain

Successful Farming, December, says that, since Belgium was invaded last Spring, no word has been received in this country of the fate of Belgian horse-breeders and their animals. With Belgium, temporarily at least, out of world trade, American breeders are asking if the U. S. will be called upon in the future to supply Belgian draft horses to other parts of the world which have previously secured their foundation stock from Belgium.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 47

Section 1

December 6, 1940.

\$50,000,000 LOAN GRANTED ARGENTINA

The New York Times, December 5, says that Secretary Morgenthau Thursday announced a decision to make a \$50,000,000 loan to Argentina for the purpose of stabilizing her currency. The action is the outcome of negotiations with an Argentine financial mission which has been in this country for almost a month. The money will come from the Treasury's gold stabilization fund, Mr. Morgenthau said.

THREE PAE MEN SPEAK IN CHICAGO

Before the American Society of Agronomy, meeting in Chicago, three PAE men spoke this morning. Louis H. Bean, Counselor, spoke on "Relation of Industry to Agriculture with Special Reference to Defense and the Lower Third;" Eric Englund, Assistant Chief of the Bureau, spoke on "The War and Changing Agriculture;" and Sherman E. Johnson, Head of the Division of Farm Management and Costs, spoke on "Farm Adjustments to Meet War Impacts."

SAYS MIGRANT EXCLUSION ILLEGAL

The Washington Post, December 6, says that Miss Jane Hoey, director of the public assistance division of the Social Security Board, told the House migrant investigating committee Thursday that states which bar indigent migrants at the border, while advertising their tourist resorts, are violating the Constitution. The Right Reverend John A. Ryan, director of the Catholic Welfare Conference, expressed the opinion that direct or work relief should be furnished jointly by the States and the Federal Government, with the latter bearing the larger share. Msgr. Ryan said that migrancy cannot be abolished, and that no law should be enacted in an attempt to hinder it.

CONSIDER LIFTING COTTON IMPORT BAN

The New York Journal of Commerce, December 6, says that announcements were received in New York Thursday from the Tariff Commission of a hearing scheduled this morning in Washington in connection with an investigation to determine whether restrictions on imports of cotton exceeding 1-11/16 inches staple should be discontinued in the interests of the defense program. Interested parties will be afforded an opportunity to present views pertaining to the hearing.

British Plan To
Aid S.A. Importers

From Buenos Aires, December 5, the UP says that the British Government will form a company to be known as the British Corporation for Commercial Promotion to provide importers with facilities to carry additional stocks of British goods, according to Sir Granville Gibson, member of the Willingdon (British Economic) mission. He said that the Willingdon mission is making a trip around South America mainly to combat propaganda to the effect that Great Britain is unable to deliver goods.

Denmark Lacks
Farm-Animal Food

The New York Herald Tribune, December 6, says that the British Broadcasting System said Thursday that an acute shortage of food for farm animals has developed in Denmark. The broadcast reported a broadcast by the Danish radio in which pigs and cows in Denmark were pictured as facing virtual starvation.

Grange Would Aid
Invasion Victims

The Baltimore Sun, December 6, says that the Maryland State Grange, closing a three-day convention, gave its approval to "some workable plan to feed the starving millions in the invaded countries that will be adhered to by both Britain and the Axis powers." Resolutions also were adopted on the defense program, the cost of government, the National Labor Relations Act and un-American activities.

FSA Reports On
Tenant Borrowers

The Farm Security Administration announced today that its tenant purchase borrowers had repaid 97.4 percent of the principal and interest due on their loans up to June 30, 1940.

In addition, these tenants and farm workers who are buying their own farms with the aid of government loans had made advance payments of \$196,765, more than eight times the total amount of delinquencies. The high collection record on Tenant Purchase loans is due to some extent to the operation of the variable payment plan, which is provided for in the Act. This plan enables borrowers to make smaller payments in poor years and larger payments in good years, instead of paying a fixed amount each year regardless of circumstances.

"Washington
Roundup"

Country Gentleman for December introduces a new department of agricultural news and personality notes from Washington, called Washington Roundup. An editors' note says "items of importance in the farm field which do not require full feature treatment will be covered." Two of the items in the first "roundup" discuss E. W. Brandes of the Bureau of Plant Industry and his efforts to promote rubber growing in South America; and "a sentry who watches our foreign trade," L. A. Wheeler, director of the "Increasingly important" Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

New Washington

Quick Frozen Foods, November, tells of a new raspberry, designed especially for a brilliant appearance and natural life-like color under quick freezing, called The New Washington. One hundred thousand of the plants have been distributed throughout Western Washington, where raspberry production is high, and as far north as Vancouver, B. C., following successful experimentation and hybridizing carried out by Washington State Agricultural College at Pullman.

Paper Says PriceControl Not New

"In the next few years, a schism in our economic ways is inevitable. Some prices will be "free" -- for them, supply and demand will be a determining factor -- and other prices will be influenced directly by government action. But this, in itself, is no cause for declaring that this is the beginning of the end of the old order. Let us not forget that the "free market" of Adam Smith has been dead for many years. From its earliest days, the government has influenced prices in numerous ways -- through tariffs, through farm policy, through interstate commerce and other legislation. And businessmen, too, through follow-the leader price policies, have diverged from the true competitive price system that Adam Smith wrote about. (From an editorial in Business Week, November 30)

Wool FromSouth America

United States wool purchases of fine and fine crossbreds are holding up market prices in South America this fall, says Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife (December). Boston buyers took 19,205 of the 19,504 bales exported from Argentina during one week in October. About 10,000 bales of new clip Uruguayan wool have been sold in the United States so far this year.

Paper CriticizesSoil ConservationSystem of AAA

"The livestock farmer wants to go along and do his full duty in achieving sound recovery, but it is not easy to comply under the present system. Signed up for soil conservation, he has to take a cut in his corn acreage. Then, short on feed, he has to drop out of livestock production, or else drop out of the AAA. Of course, he can substitute soybeans for corn. His acre of soybeans will produce 190 pounds of lard substitutes, whereas that acre in corn would make only 85 pounds of lard!" (Editorial in Breeder's Gazette, December)

Corn FurnishesMost Feed

Successful Farming, December, says that tests at the University of Illinois indicate that corn, alfalfa and sweet clover rank in that order in the amounts of digestible feed furnished per acre from common Cornbelt crops. Following these first three in order are barley, oats, wheat, red clover, soybean hay, soybean grain and timothy.

Boning Meat For
Greater Revenue

In Quick Frozen Foods, November, David L. Mackintosh, of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State College, writes on "Practical Boning of Meat for Greater Revenue."

Argentine Trade
Problems Serious

Business Week, November 30, says that evidence is continuing to pile up as to the critical nature of the economic difficulties faced by Argentina as a result of the war. No Latin American nation has been so hard hit by the trade dislocations caused by the European conflict, since approximately 80% of the Argentine economy is based on foreign trade.

Costa Rican
Farm Decrees

Costa Rica recently issued two important decrees to benefit agriculture, says the Bulletin of the Pan American Union (November). The first created a National Council of Agriculture, with headquarters in San Jose. The second is a law to help sugarcane growers and the sugar industry by the creation of a Sugar Board.

Review of Farm
Technology Book

Rural America, November, includes a detailed review and discussion of "Technology on the Farm," which was recently published by the USDA.

Dairy Cow Cross
Breeding "Unwise"

The San Diego Poultry Journal, November 25, says that Professor W. M. Regan, of the University of California, has reported the "alarming" rise, in market milk areas of California, in the "unwise" practice of cross-breeding of dairy cattle in an effort to satisfy a demand for milk of a fat content not typically produced by any established breed. The first generation of cross-bred cows, says Professor Regan, usually contains a high percentage of excellent animals, but the second and third generations yield many worthless and mediocre animals that must be culled.

Praises Terracing
Going On In South

"A few days ago I had the opportunity to fly over considerable sections of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. Seen from the air, the most interesting part of the landscape is the enormous amount of terracing that has been done. Most of this has been done within the past few years, under the stimulus of the national soil conservation program. Here is an improvement that is keeping the soil in place, and that will pay dividends for many years to come. After long delay, we are at last learning that the soil is a precious resource which we cannot afford to waste." (Cliff Gregory in Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer, November 30)

Purdue's Poultry
Husbandry Dept.

The U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, December, continues its series on various poultry husbandry departments with an article on the department at Purdue University by T. R. Johnston, Director of Information.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 48

Section 1

December 9, 1940.

QUOTAS WIN IN

COTTON REFERENDUM

The AP, December 8, says that a tabulation of more than half the estimated votes in Saturday's cotton referendum shows 92.5 percent in favor of the production and marketing quotas.

O'NEAL SEES REVISED

FARM PROGRAM

From Baltimore, the AP, December 8, says that Edward O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said Sunday that "the present (agricultural) program has not placed farmers on a basis of full income parity with nonfarm groups. Consequently, many of us feel that the new Congress, convening next month, should examine and possibly revise the program." The twenty-second annual convention of the Federation opens today.

SAYS CORN LOAN IRKS

MID-WESTERN FARMERS

From Chicago, December 8, a New York Times dispatch says that reports from Illinois and Iowa indicate that farmers are showing increased dissatisfaction with the Government loan program on the 1940 corn crop, especially the provision that forces them to seal their grain for two or three years.

FARM INCOME TIED

TO ACTIVE INDUSTRY

The New York Journal of Commerce, December 9, says that Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, chairman of the Temporary National Economic Committee, has made public a report prepared by Albert L. Meyers, Senior Economist, USDA, which says that the farm problem in the U. S. cannot be solved upon the farm alone, but it primarily depends upon full output and employment in industry.

REICH HAS POTATOES,

GRAIN; LACKS MEAT

From Berlin, December 8, a New York Times dispatch says that the Reich's food situation in the last month of 1940, compared with the same month last year, is characterized by relative abundance of grain and potatoes, notably the latter, as the mainstays both of human consumption and of animal feeding; by continued scant rations of meat and fat, and by greater scarcity of such products as canned vegetables.

Italian Farmers
Who Withhold
Crops Face Jail

From Rome, December 7, the AP says that heavy penalties for Italian farmers withholding their production from compulsory storage were disclosed Saturday as the Italian Government ordered "the greatest impetus" in the production of war materials generally. For any farmer withholding his production, imprisonment for a year and confiscation of his crop was provided.

Cotton Futures
Hit New Highs

The New York Herald Tribune, December 9, says that further new highs for the season were touched in winter and spring cotton deliveries during the past week, as the trade continued to fix prices on cotton needed for current active mill operations. With Southern holders of actual cotton showing a disposition to limit sales to small amounts on advances, the undertone held firm, and at the close of the week futures quotations in the New York market were 14 to 21 points higher than a week earlier.

Canada May Limit
Vegetable Imports

From Ottawa, the AP says that agitation for sharp curtailment of Canada's imports of winter vegetables and fresh fruits from the U. S. already has reached Parliament, and legislation to limit the flow of oranges, grapefruit and Winter lettuce to Canadian tables may result.

Cardinal Would Send
Food To Europe

From Boston, December 8, a New York Times dispatch says that Cardinal O'Connell urged Sunday that Herbert Hoover's plan for sending American food to the subjugated peoples of Europe be carried out. Cardinal O'Connell is a member of the National Committee on Food for the Five Small Democracies.

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has extended the Cotton Stamp Plan to include Nashville, Tennessee, and the rest of Davidson County, and the Food Stamp Plan to include the North Dakota Counties of Benson, Pembina, Wells, Sheridan and Sargent; Sauk County, Wisconsin; and the cities of Atlantic City, New Jersey and St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

Japan Using Less
American Cotton

Japanese takings of American cotton to date, and the general state of the Japanese textile trade suggest that imports of American cotton may not exceed 350,000 bales in 1940-41, against 898,000 bales imported in 1938-39, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations said today. A narrowing of the price spread between American and other growths would, however, encourage imports from the United States.

Calomel Curbs PeachSeed Gall Damage

Losses from crown gall on seedling peach trees -- a destructive nursery disease that has baffled control for half a century -- may be greatly reduced by dipping peach pits in a strong solution of calomel before planting, report E. A. Siegler and J. J. Bowman of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry. Nurserymen heretofore have had no effective means of controlling crown gall, which is especially serious in peach-growing regions of the South and Southwest.

Wheat ExportsDown 45 Percent

Exports of United States wheat, including flour, totaled 14 million bushels in the first four months (July-October) of the 1940-41 season, against 26.5 million bushels a year earlier, a reduction of more than 45 percent, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations said today. This season's wheat exports to the British Isles and the Orient have been larger than those of last season, but not large enough to offset the reduced 1940-41 exports to continental Europe and Latin America. However, maintenance of this season's average monthly exports of 3.5 million bushels would result in a 1940-41 total larger than has been anticipated.

CEA To SuperviseFats, Oils Trading

Commencing Monday, December 9, futures trading in lard, tallow, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soybean oil, cottonseed meal, cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and soybean meal will be subject to the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act. This law has been in effect as to cotton, butter, eggs, millfeeds, and potatoes since 1936, and in part at least as to grains since 1922. Wool tops were added in 1938.

'41 Sugar QuotasAnnounced

The USDA Saturday announced that the total supply of sugar required to meet consumers' needs for 1941 has been determined, under the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, to be 6,616,817 short tons, raw value.

Silt In StreamsHurts Aquatic Life

"The silt that has washed off American farms in recent years -- taking the nation as a whole -- has done more damage to aquatic life -- fish, shell-fish, animals, and plants -- than the industrial pollution from factories," said Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, speaking Friday night before the Ohio Division of the Isaak Walton League of America at Columbus. But progress in national land use and soil conservation programs is stimulating wildlife conservation, said Doctor Bennett. One of the basic principles in all USDA conservation programs, he pointed out, is the restoration and maintenance of an adequate cover of vegetation on the soil.

South's Frozen
Food Lockers

In Quick Frozen Foods, November, K. F. Warner, Extension Meat Specialist, USDA, writes on "Frozen Food Lockers in the South." Mr. Warner says that the use of freezer storage for home-grown foods marks a transition in the South, rather than a radical change. Southern farmers have long been refrigeration minded, since Winter temperatures, in that section, are normally too high to cure pork safely.

Poultry Research
At Iowa State

The U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, December, includes a discussion of some of the results of research on poultry products at the Poultry Products Laboratory at Ames, Iowa. The laboratory, a division of the Department of Poultry Husbandry at Iowa State College, is under the direction of Dr. George F. Stewart.

Hybrid Corn
In Oklahoma

In the Farmer-Stockman, December, C. B. Cross, Associate Agronomist, Oklahoma A. and M. College, writes on "Hybrid Corn in Oklahoma." Mr. Cross says that the next five years should see great progress in the selection and development of better-producing and better-quality hybrids in that state.

Indians Profit
From Wild Rice

Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, December, says that wild rice is bringing the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota a half million dollars this fall. The crop, gathered from small boats, covers 200,000 acres of lake shore and timberland in the northern section of the state. Wholesale prices range from 65¢ to \$1 a pound.

Wallace As Good
Will Ambassador

Speaking of the appointment of Henry Wallace as ambassador plenipotentiary to the Camacho inauguration in Mexico City, the Breeder's Gazette, December, says: "It would be fine to have this ambassador of agriculture go on to Brazil and Argentina, Chile and Ecuador, cementing the bonds that tie the nations of the Western Hemisphere together in a common democratic purpose, a common defensive purpose."

New White Navy
Bean Satisfactory

Successful Farming, December, says that Michelite is the name given to a new variety of white navy bean released by the Michigan State College in 1937. It has given consistently satisfactory yields over the years since proving its resistance to mosaic and wilt. It is an improvement over the robust in quality and produces a higher percentage of marketable beans.

Pan American
News Service

Pan American News is a new bi-weekly information service issued by the Washington bureau of the Foreign Policy Association. The News is available from the Department Library.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 49

Section 1

December 10, 1940.

FARM BUREAU FED. WOULD PEG PRICES

From Baltimore, December 9, the AP says that American Farm Bureau Federation leaders Monday tentatively agreed to recommend a farm program, which, through the use of Government loans and strict marketing controls, would peg prices of major crops considerably above current market quotations. Edward O'Neal, Federation president, said parity prices, on the basis of current conditions, would be about 15.75 cents a pound for cotton and 81.5 cents a bushel for corn. Meanwhile, the New York Journal of Commerce says that R. M. Evans, AAA Administrator, said in Baltimore that the Government may establish marketing quotas to regulate the sale of wheat and corn next year in an attempt to solve the problem of surpluses.

FAVORABLE QUOTAS PLEASE SUGAR MEN

The New York Journal of Commerce, December 10, says that the gloom was lifted in the sugar market Monday for the first time in two-and-a-half years following the news that quotas for 1941 had been fixed at 6,616,817 short tons, raw value, the lowest initial quota since 1936.

DEC. 1 COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Monday estimated the 1940 cotton crop at 12,686,000 bales. The estimated production is above last year's total of 11,817,000 bales, but below the 10-year average (1929-38) of 13,547,000 bales.

NAZIS DENY BAN ON OCCUPIED AREA FOOD

From Berlin, December 9, the AP says that a German spokesman said Monday that it never has been Germany's practice to prevent food from coming into Nazi-occupied territories. The spokesman said that Red Cross shipments of food and clothing to Poland had worked out satisfactorily.

CCC CORN SALES POLICY ANNOUNCED

The USDA Monday announced that corn which is owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and is stored in steel bins or country warehouses may be purchased at points where it is stored at 65 cents per bushel or at the local market price, if the price is above 65 cents. County AAA committees will work out plans for the distribution of the corn. This sales policy covers approximately 128 million bushels of corn stored in steel bins at country points and 22 million bushels of corn stored in country warehouses. This is corn of the 1937, 1938, and 1939 crops which has been delivered to the Corporation by farmers in settlement of loans made under the AAA Farm Program.

Section 2

AAA Gives Details
Of '41 Program

The AAA today announced the rates of payment and the national acreage goals for the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program. The principal change, as part of a continuing policy to place more emphasis on soil conservation, makes available a greater share of the funds for use in carrying out approved soil-building practices.

The rates of payments offered for compliance with special acreage allotments in most cases are substantially the same as rates at which payments were made in 1940. However, rates on some allotment crops are slightly lower for these reasons: the larger part of total funds available for conservation practices; increases in funds for crops which have smaller acreage allotments this year; higher participation; and in the case of some crops, such as cotton, increased yields. The normal cotton yield for 1941 is 233 pounds per acre, as compared to 230 pounds for 1940.

'41 Corn Area
And Allotment

Secretary Wickard Monday announced a 1941 commercial corn area consisting of 623 counties in 15 States, and a 1941 corn allotment of 37,300,000 acres.

This allotment for 623 counties compares with a 1940 allotment of 36,638,000 acres for 599 counties. The 1941 allotment for the 1940 commercial corn area is the same as that for 1940, the difference between the 1941 and 1940 allotments being represented by the acreage allotted to 24 new counties in Eastern States for 1941. Officials pointed out, however, that this does not mean that all State, county, and individual farm allotments in the 1940 commercial area will remain the same, since State and county allotments reflect trends in corn planting and farm allotments reflect changes in farming operations.

Mexican
Ejidos

Land Policy Review for November contains "The Ejido at Work Down Mexico Way," by Gonzalo Blanco Macias. "It is a story of collective farming in the States of Durango and Coahuila," says a note, "where bank, farmer, and expert are in partnership."

On Making
Poultry Pay

In The Southern Planter, December, Dr. Morley A. Jull, head of the Poultry Department, University of Maryland, writes on "Making Poultry Pay."

Discusses Food
For Europe Issue

The December Survey Graphic includes an article on "Food For Europe? An American Issue" by Victor Weybright. The author explores the controversy over feeding conquered Europe and emerges with a proposal for a commission, appointed by the Government, to make known the pertinent facts and to formulate an overseas relief policy integrated into our foreign relations.

Aeroplanes As
Farmers' Aids

Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, December, contains an article by Homer P. Anderson titled "Farmers In The Sky." Mr. Anderson outlines the many uses that a farmer has for the aeroplane, and says that the recent reseedling of cut-over and burned timber lands in Oregon by Forestry Service planes "bids to be the forerunner of vast revegetation operations on western ranges, plains and forests."

California Cork
May Be Developed

Country Gentleman, December, says that, since the war has cut our cork imports tremendously, there is rising interest in developing a new source of supply. One company is considering California as a possible producing area. Cork trees have been grown in California for many years, though with no thought of their commercial possibilities.

Sorghum Beats
Corn As Hog Feed

Successful Farming, December, says that Sooner Milo, a grain sorghum, compared favorably with corn in a "sorghum versus corn for fattening pigs" trial conducted at the South Dakota Experiment Station. The pigs fed Sooner Milo made more rapid gains than the corn-fed lot, and they also carried a higher degree of finish and smoother hair from the end of the first three weeks until the final weight was reached.

Heredity Influences
Hatchability

In Everybody's Poultry Magazine, December, G. T. Klein, of Massachusetts State College, writes on "Breeding For Hatchability." Mr. Klein says that, "when the sisters in one family give an average hatch of 92 percent of the fertile eggs and the sisters in another family average 57 percent under identical housing, feeding and management conditions, it suggests that heredity is playing its part. Heredity seems inescapable even in hatchability, and poor hatches of mediocrity are transmitted just as well as hatchability of 85 percent or better."

Salmonella Organisms
In Normal Hogs

The North American Veterinarian, December, says that studies conducted at the University of Kentucky show clearly that Salmonella organisms may be isolated from apparently normal hogs. The mesenteric lymph glands from apparently normal hogs were examined for Salmonella, and 19 (47.5%) of 40 lots of hogs (25 hogs in each lot) yielded Salmonella cultures. One hundred of the 224 cultures obtained were studied and typed.

Minn. Station Says
New Oats Overrated

Successful Farming, December, says that extravagant claims as to yield and very high prices asked for seed of a new variety of oats, called Vanguard, in southern Minnesota and northern Iowa are not justified, according to Minnesota Experiment Station results. Vanguard oats were bred at the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory at Winnipeg.

Demonstration Of
Mold in Cream

In The Creamery Journal, December, C. H. Parsons, of the Research Committee, American Butter Institute, writes on "Method for Visual Demonstration of Mold in Cream."

On Cooking Quick
Frozen Vegetables

In The Journal of Home Economics, December, there is a research article, on the effect of different cooking methods on the vitamin C content of quick-frozen vegetables, by Jennie A. McIntosh and Donald K. Tressler, of the New York State Experiment Station, and Faith Fenton, of Cornell University College of Economics.

Grazing Tests
In Colorado

In The Westerner, December, David F. Costello describes the tests now being made by the U. S. Forest Service on the Central Plains Experiment Range near Nunn, Colorado, in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service. The object of these tests is to produce more high quality beef and, at the same time, leave more grass on the range.

Storage Lockers
Help Farmers

Coastal Cattleman, December, says that W. R. Woolrich, engineering dean at the University of Texas, believes that community centers of the future will be the ice-houses of yesterday, restored to popularity by the growing rural and urban need for extensive freezing facilities. Although the construction of freezing equipment has, in the past, been a costly process, the invention of low-cost machines like one now being patented by University engineers has brought the advantages of quick-freezing within the reach of the small farmer.

Discusses FSA Group
Medicine Plan

Harper's, December, includes an article by Richard Hellman on "The Farmers Try Group Medicine." Mr. Hellman says that "the FSA group medicine plan has been attacked as bitterly as any other. Yet many people do not know that group health plans of one sort or another have been in operation in the U. S. since 1882. Today, 80,000 families are taking part in the FSA medical program along. The experience brings a clearer understanding of what can be done for public health when people know what they are about."

Want Additional
AAA Allotment

Farm and Ranch, December, says that T. R. Peoples, president of the Texas Horse, Jack and Stallion Breeders' Association, is leading a movement to secure an AAA allotment of five acres of soil-conserving grain for each work animal on the farm, in addition to the present base feed allotment.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 50

Section 1

December 11, 1940.

FARM BUREAU

FEDERATION MEETING

In Baltimore Tuesday Secretary Wickard spoke before the twenty-second annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation on the subject, "Agriculture and the Nation." An AP dispatch says that, in a message to the convention, President Roosevelt declared that effective re-armament of the nation requires, in addition to mobilization of men and munitions, "an equitable distribution of the wealth from our unparalleled resources." Southern farmers presented to the convention a resolution insisting that the Government use funds available for the removal of farm surpluses to subsidize the export of raw cotton.

U.S. BANKERS OFFER

AID TO MEXICO

From Mexico City, December 10, the AP says that a plan for the industrial development of Mexico, calling for an initial capital investment of \$100,000,000, has been placed before President Manuel Avila Camacho by a group of 20 U. S. bankers and promoters. At the same time, the group submitted plans to revitalize such industries as agriculture, mining, manufacturing, hydraulic power, natural gas, and a dozen others.

ASKS SUGAR COUNCIL

TO PROMOTE UNITY

The New York Journal of Commerce, December 11, says that Walter Lagemann, of the firm of Czarnikow-Rionda Co., believes that Secretary Wickard, in fixing the 1941 sugar quota at 6,616,817 short tons, raw value, has provided for a good balance between supply and demand, and, as a further aid toward harmony in the market, he urges a council of representatives of the various factions, including a spokesman for consumers.

BRITAIN REJECTS

HOOVER FOOD PLAN

The Washington Post, December 11, says that Great Britain, through a statement issued by the Marquess of Lothian Tuesday night, rejected Former President Hoover's proposal to send food through the British blockade to civil populations in German-occupied countries. It was held that any food which was allowed to pass the blockade "would merely permit the diversion of yet more of the indigenous stocks to Germany or for the use of the German troops of occupation."

Agree On Terms
For Wool Reserve

From Washington, December 10, a New York Times dispatch says that an agreement for bringing 250,000,000 gross pounds of Australian wool to the U. S. for storage in bond as a strategic material was completed through an exchange of notes between the British Foreign Office and the U. S. Embassy in London Tuesday. According to the agreement, ownership will remain with the British Government and depletion of the reserve will not be possible except by official permission or as normal imports are interrupted.

Say Cotton Exports
May Drop Further

The New York Journal of Commerce, December 11, says that the Cotton Exchange Service reports that trade observers who, last summer, were thinking that total exports this season, exclusive of barter cotton, might aggregate as much as 1,750,000 to 2,000,000 bales "are now coming to believe that this country will be fortunate if its private shipments abroad this season should aggregate 1,250,000 bales. Some observers think that private shipments might even fall short of 1,000,000 bales."

AAA Conservation
Practices Reviewed

Farms comprising more than 355 million acres of cropland -- 78 percent of the total cropland in the United States -- were protected and improved by the conservation measures of the AAA Farm Program in 1939, the AAA announced today in summarizing the conservation practices carried out by nearly 5,800,000 farmers who participated in the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Some of the major conservation accomplishments included: 41 million acres of new seedlings of legumes and grasses; 26 million acres seeded to green manure and cover crops; 26 million acres of land protected by such erosion control practices as contour farming, strip-cropping, and summer fallow; application to the soil of nearly 5,800,000 tons of lime and about 640,000 tons of superphosphate; construction of 354 million feet of terraces.

CEA Names
Two New Markets

Secretary Wickard has designated two additional commodity exchanges -- the Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Association and the Chicago Open Board of Trade -- as contract markets authorized to conduct trading in futures in certain commodities named in the Pace Amendment to the Commodity Exchange Act.

Utah Area Gets
Food Stamp Plan

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced Tuesday that the Food Stamp Plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended to an area in Utah which will include the counties of Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, Tooele, Washington, and Wayne.

Pan American
Trade Problems

If the present war should end with German control over Europe, the Nazis would have a stranglehold on the economic lives of our most important neighbors to the South, says a recent AAA report, "The Pan-American Trade Problem in Brief." The report discusses efforts to expand trade between the United States and Latin America.

Marketing
Capons

The U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, December, includes an article on "Marketing Capons" by R. E. Phillips and A. D. Oderkirk, of Iowa State College.

Research Aids Beet-
Sugar Industry

"Thanks to research, our beet sugar industry is freed from the menace in the European war of 1914-18. A reliable and increasing supply of American sugar-beet seed is now available and is expected to be sufficient for all our requirements by next year. New methods of producing the seed involve the extensive use of machinery instead of the back-bending, hand-labor practices of Europe. This contribution of research came as a result of an impending crop disaster. We should not wait for such emergencies to give it an opportunity to work for our general benefit." (From an editorial in Country Gentleman, December.)

Spaniards Cut
Tobacco Acreage

Western Tobacco Journal, December 3, says that the Spanish Government has limited the area to be planted in tobacco next season at 15,000 hectares, of which 12,000 hectares will be devoted to dark Kentucky-type tobacco.

Varieties Of
Texas Peaches

Farm and Ranch, December, includes an article on commercial varieties of peaches for Texas by S. H. Yarnell, H. F. Morris and T. E. Denman, of Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Grain Sorghums
As Feed Crops

In Coastal Cattleman, December, A. D. Jackson, of Texas A. and M. College, writes on grain sorghums as feed crops. Mr. Jackson cites a few of the principal objectives in the present breeding work for new sorghums for Texas farms, which include: 1) Resistance to milo root rot; 2) Dwarf, early combine types which will yield well and stand up in the field for combine harvesting; 3) Sweet-stemmed milo and kafir; 4) New sudan grass varieties producing better yields of more palatable pasture and forage; 5) Yellow seeded hegari and feterita; and 6) Breeding for resistance to charcoal rot.

Breeding For
Hatchability

In the U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, December, Morley A. Jull, of the University of Maryland, writes on breeding for hatchability. Doctor Jull says that increasing of hatchability just two percent would mean the saving of a million dollars a year.

Perkins On Exports And Appeasement In Harper's, December, Milo Perkins, Director of Marketing, USDA, writes on "Exports and Appeasement." Mr. Perkins says that "full employment is the answer to all our problems. The farm problem can't be solved without it. What we need is a much greater volume of capital investment, and this can be brought about by business-Government cooperation. There's no panacea for underconsumption. The answer to the whole problem lies with those throughout the country who believe in tomorrow, and are willing to fight for their convictions today."

Soy Meal Not Toxic To Cattle New Jersey Farm and Garden, December, says that two-year-old Holsteins fed as much as fifteen to eighteen pounds of soy bean oil meal per day for four months have shown no adverse effects to date in experiments at Michigan State College. This test was not designed to prove that such large feedings of this product were economical or desirable, but to ascertain whether or not it is a really safe feed.

Britain Fortifies Its Food Food Industries, December, includes an article by a special London correspondent who writes on how Britain is fortifying its food. The magazine says that "the war-time emergency in Great Britain is accelerating a development that is taking place more slowly in the U. S. In our country, we prefer to call it vitamin restoration, because the vitamins are originally present in the raw material and are partially lost in the processing. "

Soil Conservation And Beekeepers In The American Bee Journal, December, R.L. Parker, Professor of Apiculture, Kansas State College, writes on "Beekeepers and the Soil Conservation Program."

Kansas Grass Experiments In Southern Florist and Nurseryman, December 6, Kling L. Anderson, Assistant Professor of Pasture Management, Kansas State College, writes on the pasture improvement project now proceeding at the Kansas Experiment Station. The paper is accompanied by pictures and a table.

N.J. Agricultural Society Revived New Jersey Farm and Garden, December, says that an even hundred years ago the New Jersey Agricultural Society, Inc., was given its charter. The organization was abandoned in 1904. Last month, farm leaders, meeting in Trenton, revived the society. Primary interest of the revitalized group is cooperation with the Department of Agriculture in sponsoring the annual Agricultural Week and similar events.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 51

Section 1

December 12, 1940.

FARM BUREAU

FEDERATION MEETING

The UP says that Philip Murray, president of the CIO, told members of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Baltimore that, unless there was constant improvement in conditions for workers, the multi-billion dollar defense program would lend itself to "national racketeering and the subversion of our well-being." At the same meeting, Assistant Attorney General Thurman W. Arnold said that, unless steps were taken to prevent unwarranted war-boom prices, government subsidies would have to be provided for non-defense industries. He cautioned that, in such an eventuality, the problem of the farmers would become more acute.

THEIR STOMACHS

ON OUR LIVES

From London, December 12, the UP says that Great Britain has firmly warned the U.S. against feeding the peoples of Nazi-conquered Europe, because "it is their stomachs or our lives," and American shipments of foodstuffs would certainly prolong the war and its sufferings. The warning was issued by Ronald Cross, Minister of Shipping, in a radio broadcast to the U.S., as Britain mustered her forces against Germany's sea raiders, whose attacks have made Britains food situation "just as grim" as in the bleak days of 1917.

EFFORTS TO FEED

5 SMALL NATIONS

TO BE PRESSED

The New York Herald Tribune, December 12, says that it was announced Wednesday that efforts to formulate a solution to the feeding of inhabitants of Belgium, Finland, Norway, the Netherlands and central Poland that will be acceptable to Great Britain and Germany will be continued by the National Committee on Food For the Five Small Democracies. This decision was made following the British rejection of the European relief plan formulated by former President Herbert Hoover.

BUTTER, EGGS MAY

BE TAKEN FROM

FOOD STAMP LIST

The New York Journal of Commerce, December 12, says that the use of Federal power to check a rise in farm prices may be looked for shortly, expectation being that butter and eggs, after increasing in price over recent months, will be taken from the USDA's food stamp list of surplus farm products.

French Food
Rules Tightened

From Vichy, December 11, a New York Times dispatch says that a survey of the Winter food and supply situation has resulted in Government orders to tighten all restrictions in force since September. A law has been passed providing that anyone who wilfully wastes bread shall be liable to a jail sentence. In restaurants, not more than 50 grams (about 1.3 ounces) may be offered to a customer. Patrons are asked to consume all that they take.

Seek End Of Quota
On Long-Staple

From Washington, December 11, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that representatives of both Government and industry recommended elimination of the quota restrictions on long-staple cotton as hearings opened before the U. S. Tariff Commission Wednesday. Witnesses included Samuel Sabin, group executive for textiles, agriculture division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, and H. Omohundro, of the USDA.

Spot Raw Sugar
Equals 1940 High

The New York Journal of Commerce, December 12, says that Wednesday spot raw sugar advanced to 2.95¢, equal to the high for the year, as domestic sugar futures continued to inch forward, ending net unchanged to 1 point higher, with September equaling its season high of 2.12¢. Sales were 248 lots.

N. Y. Milk
Referendum Called

Secretary Wickard Wednesday issued amendments to the Federal order regulating the handling of milk in the New York metropolitan marketing area. The amendments are to be voted on during the next 10 days in a mail referendum to be conducted among dairy farmers producing for the market. The amendments make changes in the class prices for milk, lower market service payments and payments to cooperatives, and tighten administrative provisions of the order. The modifications are expected to result in an increase of about 8 cents per hundredweight in the net returns to producers on all their milk over what they would otherwise receive.

Sales, Deliveries
Of Cotton Products

Total sales and deliveries of cotton products, through November 30, 1940, under the 1940-41 Cotton Products Export Program, were equivalent to approximately 201,400 bales of cotton, the USDA announced Wednesday. Similar cotton products sold and delivered under the 1939-40 Cotton and Cotton Products Export Program, up to November 30, 1939 equaled approximately 179,000 bales of cotton.

BAE Reports OnThe Wool Situation

Under the stimulus of large orders for Army materials, domestic mill consumption of apparel wool has reached the highest level since 1918 and is likely to continue at a high level into 1941. The high rate of consumption in prospect will tend to support prices of domestic wools. But with imports entering the United States in relatively large quantities, prices of domestic wools in the next several months will be influenced to a considerable extent also by the prices paid for imported wools. United States imports of apparel wool for consumption totaled 158.5 million pounds in the first 10 months of this year. The January-October imports were larger than those for the same months of any recent year. Imports of apparel wool in October, amounting to 25.6 million pounds, were the largest monthly total since early 1937. (BAE.)

Wheat InsuranceIndemnities Cited

Crop insurance offset heavy losses suffered this year by the Nation's wheat growers, particularly those in four of the largest producing states where near record acreage abandonments occurred, Mr. Leroy K. Smith, manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, announced today. Unusually large abandonments in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, and Oklahoma, Mr. Smith said, accounted for the bulk of about 22,000,000 bushels in indemnities paid farmers throughout the country under the 1940 crop insurance program. The growers paid for their protection with almost 15,000,000 bushels of wheat in premiums.

CCC Reports On'40 Cotton Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation announced today that through December 9, 1940, loans made on 1940 crop cotton by the Corporation and lending agencies aggregate \$114,981,048.39 on 2,384,496 bales.

Enzyme ConvertedCorn Syrup Tests

In Food Industries, December, P. H. Tracy and George Edman, of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, University of Illinois, write on "Tests of Enzyme Converted Corn Syrup Reveal Desirable Properties." The paper includes eight tables and five illustrative pictures.

Nazis Make PaperFrom Potato Vines

Farm and Ranch, December, says that a recent issue of Herman Goering's magazine, Vierjahresplan, tells of German chemists' successes in making high-grade paper from potato vines. Germans hail the development as a noteworthy industrial achievement and predict that potato vine cellulose soon will be used for making yarns and fabrics -- substitutes for cotton.

Defense Work May
Give Migrants Jobs

In The Nation, November 30, Jonathan Daniels discusses the problem of migratory workers in California in an article, "A Native At Large." Mr. Daniels says that reports from the West Coast say that jobs for migrants in defense industries will be available next summer. At the present time, however, behind one of the growing dams in the Central Valley Water Project, where 3,000 people are employed, there are at least 7,000 men, women and children living in dilapidated shacks and tents, hoping to get jobs.

Writers Discuss
Pest Control

In California Cultivator, November 30, three writers discuss pest control. Howard Whitcomb writes on "Citrus Pest Control in Southern California," T. D. Urbahns on "Pest Control in Deciduous Orchards," and Jack Klein on "Community Pest Control."

Hemisphere
Solidarity

With the inauguration of Camacho, Mexico swung solidly into line with Washington's slowly developing program for hemisphere solidarity, says Business Week (December 7). With Mexico "in line," the smaller countries in Central America and along the northern coast of South America are sure to adopt the program.

Paprika Grown
In California

Business Week, December 7, says that Clarence R. Brown, of San Juan Capistrano, California, after nine years of experiments, has succeeded in growing 100 acres of satisfactory peppers from imported seed. Since supplies from Hungary and Spain have been curtailed, there has been a great need for domestic growing of this pepper.

Cotton Root-
Rot Conference

In Science, December 8, Walter N. Ezekial, of the Texas Experiment Station, reports on the Cotton Root-rot Tour and Conference of 1940. Workers on the disease assembled for a tour and series of conferences, extending from Greenville to College Station, Texas.

Says Nazis Better
Fed Than Tenants

Dr. Margaret Jarman Hagood, of the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, said recently that German soldiers are fed much better than the children of Southern tenant farmers, who are the political defenders of democracy. It is a striking commentary on the population policy of the U. S., she added, that this should happen at a time when Germany has limited food and the U. S. is clogged with surplus food products. (Science Service.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No.52

Section 1

December 13, 1940.

FARM BUREAU CLOSES MEET

The Baltimore Sun, December 13, says that, in its final session, the American Farm Bureau Federation convention urged the "utmost speed" in the extension to Great Britain of "every practical aid in materials and equipment." Also, the federation recommended revisions of the Federal farm program which would eliminate "woeful duplication" in administration and employ Government loans to peg prices of basic commodities at higher levels. It insisted that new measures be inaugurated to improve the farmers' economic position, which, it asserted, was being made increasingly difficult because of "restrictive trade barriers" and "ever extending price controls by other groups." Measures urged by the federation would set up a system of graduated commodity loans to boost prices. To obtain maximum benefits, farmers would be required to reduce production below recent years. Stricter penalties would be imposed on non-cooperators.

MEXICO FARM PLAN WELL RECEIVED

From Mexico City, a New York Times dispatch, December 12, says that an excellent impression was created throughout Mexico by the letter that President Camacho addressed to the head of the Agrarian Department, instructing him to take the necessary steps immediately to give the agricultural workers forming part of the communal farms full title to the lands they till. This was one of President Camacho's principal pre-election pledges, and its prompt fulfillment is taken as evidence that the new President does not intend to follow his predecessor's leftist agrarian policy, which was patterned somewhat on that of Communist Russia, but will create a class of small landowners in place of the present communal farmers.

FEWER HOGS FORECAST FOR 1941

From Chicago, December 12, the AP says that, according to reports compiled by the National Livestock Marketing Association, smaller numbers of hogs on farms in the U. S. next year are anticipated. The compilation was based on data obtained at the recent managers' conference of the association.

British Food
Hoarders Warned

From London, December 13, the CTPS says that British housewives who have bought and stored food reserves exceeding one week's supply since August 31 last year have been warned that they have committed an offense and are liable to punishment. The fact that such action was illegal caught most housewives by surprise, since immediately after the war was declared the government strongly encouraged unrationed food purchases in order to get the widest possible distribution.

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has recently extended the Food Stamp Plan to include Kansas City, Kansas, and the rest of Wyandotte County; to Cavalier County, North Dakota, and to the following Counties in South Dakota: Custer, Lincoln, Lake, Turner, Moody and Miner.

1941 Sugar Beet
Acreage Announced

The Sugar Division of the AAA announced Thursday that the total of 1941 sugar beet acreage allotments on which conditional payments are to be made to producers has been established at 820,000 acres. This compares with an approximate acreage of 990,000 acres planted in each of the three years 1938, 1939 and 1940, and with an average of 833,000 planted acres in the 10-year period 1928-37, which preceded the present sugar program. It has been estimated that a total of 805,000 acres will produce a quantity of sugar sufficient to meet quota and carryover requirements, but because of the shrinkage which takes place in the distribution of the total acreage among individual growers, the higher figure of 820,000 acres is to be allotted.

1940 Cuban Sugar
Quota Exhausted

The Sugar Division of the AAA announced Thursday that the 1940 sugar quota for Cuba of 1,749,744 short tons, raw value, has been exhausted.

Suggests 4-H Clubs
In Latin America

"It was suggested at the meeting of the Land Grant Colleges in November that the 4-H Club be put on an international basis, and that one or more 4-H clubs be started in the Southern Americas to demonstrate their usefulness in agricultural education. That is a good idea. We hope that something comes of it." (Editorial in Prairie Farmer, November 30.)

Observations On
Nectar Secretion

In American Bee Journal, December, George H. Vansell, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, USDA, Davis, Calif., writes his "Observations on Nectar Secretion." The article is accompanied by three tables.

Quality Control
At Butter Meet

In Food Field Reporter, December 9, C. J. Copeland says that a program to improve cream quality nationally was outlined at the thirty-second annual meeting of the American Butter Institute in Chicago, December 3 and 4. Studies will be made of ways and means of reducing production costs. Recent tests, sponsored by the Food and Drug Administration, have given rise to the feeling that cream improvement has not been carried to its ultimate conclusion. A lengthy resolution declared that these tests had been "a source of distress," but it was admitted that they had proved salutary in creating a clearer conception of requirements.

How To Select
Queen Bees

In The American Bee Journal, December, E. C. Bessonnet writes on how to select heavy producing queens. The article is accompanied by three illustrative pictures.

How Lights Affect
Egg Fertility

In Turkey World, December, P.H. Margolf, of Pennsylvania State College, writes on "How Lights Affect Fertility of Eggs." Prof. Margolf says that good results in producing fertile eggs when turkeys are lighted are possible only when other factors are given their rightful consideration. Relying on lighting alone will not produce results. He adds that efficiency of production in any flock depends upon inheritance of vigor and vitality, suitable environmental conditions under which the flock is housed, and adequate nutrition.

Grower Control
In Texas

Texas Farming and Citriculture, December, includes an article on "How Grower Control Works." The paper covers the work of the Rio Grande Valley Citrus Exchange since its formation in 1932. This organization was patterned almost entirely after the very successful organization of a similar nature which had, at that time, been operating in California for many years.

Leather Shortage
In Germany

In Hide, Leather and Shoes, December, Fred Braun writes on the shortage of shoes and leather in Germany now. Mr. Braun has returned recently from Berlin, and his article tells how the shoe and leather situation is being met at this time.

Canned Veal Good
After 100 Years

Food Industries, December, says that veal canned for the 1824 arctic expedition of Sir William Perry was found to be in perfect condition when opened recently at the Museum of Royal United Service Institution in London.

War's Effect On
U. S. Farmers

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record, December, contains an article by J. K. Galbraith, chief economist of the American Farm Bureau Federation, "How Does Europe's War Affect U. S. Farmers?" The paper is taken from an address delivered at the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Supply Company at Peoria recently.

Control Of
Sheep Head Grub

In The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, December, N. G. Cobbett, of the Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, reports on an effective treatment for the control of the sheep head grub, Oestrus Ovis, in areas where the Winters are cold. The article includes four illustrations and a table showing data relative to the experimental treatment of sheep with saponified cresol solutions.

Syrup Made From
Watermelon Juice

National Grocers Bulletin, December, says that a Texas farmer converts watermelon juice into a syrup by pressing the juice from the meat and boiling it down, ten gallons of juice making one gallon of syrup. The syrup is deep red in color, whether made from yellow- or red-meated melons, and tastes like a mixture of sorghum and watermelon rind preserves. Red-meat juice requires the addition of a small amount of sugar, but yellow-meat juice is used as is.

Cotton In The
Building Trade

In Nation's Business, December, Gene Holcomb writes on "King Cotton Enters the Building Trade." Mr. Holcomb says that, in the construction trades, traditionally the market for heavy materials, cotton is proving itself of such importance that one wonders why the new adaptations of it have not been in use for many years. As examples of cotton's new uses, the article cites the cotton-cement roof shingle developed by J. Harris Hardy of Mississippi, the demonstration "cotton house" built at Northport, New York in 1934 by the New Uses Division of the USDA, and the cotton mats for road building, developed by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads in conjunction with the Texas Highway Department. Various other uses of cotton in the building trade are mentioned.

Ladybugs In
Cold Storage

Ice and Refrigeration, December, says that a cold storage house in Modesto, California, has 105 gunny-sacks of ladybird beetles stored in a room in which the temperature is just above freezing. These beetles are gathered up in the hills and put in hibernation in cold storage until needed to attack aphids and other crop pests in the orchards, fields and gardens of the State. They will live for months in the state of hibernation, and emerge into Spring, Summer and fall warmth apparently as good as new.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 53

Section 1

December 16, 1940.

WICKARD PREDICTS FARM CHANGES

The INS, December 15, says that Secretary Wickard said Saturday that, though imperfect, the Administration's farm program had saved the agricultural industry from prostration. Forecasting improvements, he said, "We do not expect any revolutionary changes. Before any changes are made, we will be assured that they will be for the improvement and not merely to bring about changes."

212 MILLION OK'D FOR FARM BENEFITS

The INS, December 16, says that members of the Congressional farm bloc were advised Sunday that President Roosevelt has approved the inclusion of \$212,000,000 in his budget for parity payments to farmers for the fiscal year 1942. This is the first time that the President has inserted funds in the budget for this purpose, although twice before he signed Agriculture Department appropriation bills including parity payment funds.

NOVEMBER COTTON USE SETS RECORD

The New York Journal of Commerce, December 16, says that, according to a report issued by the Census Bureau Saturday, consumption of all cotton in the U.S. mills in November totaled 744,088 bales, setting a new high record for that month. The high November figure followed upon a consumption of 770,702 bales for October, which had been a record for that month and within a few thousand bales of the highest record for any month. November exports of cotton totaled 144,710 bales, with 194,251 for October and 583,644 for November, 1939. The total for four months was 495,390 against 2,327,695 a year ago.

WRIGHT URGES DAIRY- MEN TO ACCEPT MARKET CHANGES

From Utica, New York, December 15, the UP says that Chairman Archie Wright of the Dairy Farmers' Union urged union members Saturday to vote in favor of proposed amendments to the Federal State milk marketing order for the metropolitan New York milk-shed. Wright said the change would increase the return to farmers by 8¢ to 10¢ per hundred pounds of milk and would "remove some of the worst evils of the industry."

N.Y. Free Milk
Stamps Out Today

The New York Times, December 16, says that the New York City Welfare Department will put in the mails today 1,605,000 green stamps intended to provide 1,605,000 quarts of free milk to 107,000 children under the age of 16 in 40,000 home-relief families. The mailing will mark the formal opening of the free-milk program financed by the Federal, State and City Governments for the benefit of relief children.

Mrs. Roosevelt
Urges Equal
Sacrifices

The Washington Post, December 16, says that Mrs. Roosevelt told a gathering of Washington consumers and Government economists Sunday night that all sections of the nation's economy must expect to make equal sacrifices for the successful preparation of the U. S. for defense. With Mordecai Ezekial, she spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Washington League of Women Shoppers.

Baldwin Speaks
In St. Paul

C. B. Baldwin, Farm Security Administrator, spoke at the annual stockholders' meeting of Farmers Union Cooperatives at St. Paul, Minnesota, Saturday, on the subject: "The Farmers' Job in Strengthening Democracy."

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has announced the extension of the Food Stamp Plan to include the cities of Everett and Malden, Massachusetts, and to the city of Buffalo, New York, and the rest of Erie County.

BAE On Fats And
Oils Situation

Prices of fats and oils were steady to higher in November, with the newly-constructed index for 27 items advancing 5 points from the previous month to 68 percent of the 1924-29 average. At this level, the price index was 1 point higher than in November 1939. Among domestic fats, only sardine oil and butter were higher priced in November this year than last. Prices for other domestic fats and oils were 10-30 percent below last year's levels, chiefly because of increased output, reduced export outlets for lard and other animal fats, and the pressure of large supplies of competing vegetable oils in surplus-producing countries now cut off from important European markets. Except for soybeans, farm prices for domestic oilseeds in mid-November also were lower than a year earlier. (BAE)

AMS Reports On
Farm Employment

Employment on United States farms declined approximately 15 percent during the month of November, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported Friday. Although this downturn was substantial it was less than the usual seasonal decline, and employment as of December 1 held up to that of the same date a year ago.

Southern Brazil
Plants More Cotton

The area now being planted to cotton in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, which produces about 93 percent of the Southern Brazil crop, may exceed the 1939-40 plantings of 2,839,000 acres by from 10 to 15 percent, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations said today. The anticipated increase in planting, which began late in October, is attributed to the low prices and limited export outlets for coffee and oranges. Even though cotton prices and exports also have been greatly reduced farmers feel returns are likely to be better from cotton under existing conditions than from any other crops grown in Southern Brazil.

Britain Buys More
U.S. Processed Milk

United States exports of processed milk to the British market during the first 10 months of 1940 amounted to 71,000,000 pounds compared with 274,000 pounds during the corresponding period of 1939, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations said today. The United Kingdom has long depended mainly on overseas sources for its requirements of condensed milk, milk powder, and other preserved milk. A large part of such imports, however, came from nearby continental countries. Imports from the United States were relatively small.

Corn Quality Lower
Than Last Season

A corn crop of lower quality than last year's unusually good harvest is indicated by inspections of early receipts at representative Corn Belt markets, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported Friday. Of the nearly 12,000 cars received and inspected at these markets during November, approximately 36 percent graded No. 4, No. 5, and Sample Grade compared with only 5 percent falling into these grades in November, 1939. Though a considerable portion of these receipts was old corn, enough new corn was received to indicate the lower quality of the 1940 crop.

Tree Planting In
The Ohio Valley

Soil Conservation, December, includes an article by J. A. Gibbs, Chief, regional forestry division, Ohio Valley Region, SCS, on "Five Years of Tree Planting in the Ohio Valley." Mr. Gibbs concludes that "unquestionably, the most vital need in a farm forestry program in the Ohio Valley Region is an educational campaign to demonstrate to farmers the damage to young trees, both planted and native, from grazing by livestock."

New Apple
Scab Spray

In American Fruit Grower, December, Dr. H. J. Kadow, of the Delaware Experiment Station, tells of a new spray that kills spores of apple scab while they are still in last year's leaves on the ground. Materials include two makes of a compound technically known as sodium dinitro ortho-cresylate, and a mixture of sodium nitrate with calcium arsenate.

Changing
Farm
Patterns

Cooperation with Latin America may require United States farmers to re-examine critically some of their traditional patterns and prejudices, says Chester C. Davis, in the *Prairie Farmer* (Nov. 30).

We cannot be military friends and economic enemies of Latin America at the same time. No matter how the war ends, U. S. farmers will have serious adjustment to make, he says.

U. S. Aviation
Representatives

The United States can well be proud of the men it has sent to South America to represent aviation, says an editorial in *American Aviation* (Dec. 2). The editorial mentions men of the Army Air Corps, the Navy, and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce who are stationed in South America.

Latin American
Press Opinion

Pan American News, beginning with the December 5 issue, contains digests of editorial opinion from the Latin American and Canadian press. This issue comments on editorial policies of such prominent newspapers as *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires, *Diario de la Marina* of Havana, *El Mercurio* of Santiago, Chile, and *Excelsior* of Mexico City.

U. S. Typhus Vaccine
Under Critical Test

The *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*, December, says that the U. S. Public Health Service has received word from Hungary that the American type of typhus vaccine taken to Budapest last spring by Doctor Eichhorn of the Bureau of Animal Industry has been used on two "guinea pig" communities. It will be recalled that this vaccine affords complete protection in test-tube experiments, but, as the dispatch says, there is no final test of a typhus vaccine except an epidemic.

Mo. Paper Sees
Farm Buying Up

"Improved crop conditions during the past summer brought to an end a series of drouth years that throttled the buying power of agriculture, and business as a whole suffered. That buying power is returning, retail and wholesale houses definitely show. Overcoats, sweaters and other outer garments are now topping sales in many stores, where for the past several years the old coats 'made another year' for several seasons." (*St. Joseph, Missouri, Gazette*; December 4.)

On Pruning
Peach Trees

In *American Fruit Grower*, December, A. M. Musser, of Clemson (S.C.) Agricultural College, writes on "Pruning Peach Trees for Heavy Early Production." Mr. Musser says that "it is often assumed that trees which have been severely pruned are making more vigorous growth and a greater total growth than trees which were only lightly pruned, but if measurements are made, it will be found that the severely pruned trees only seem to be making more vigorous growth."

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 54

Section 1

December 17, 1940.

PRESIDENT CONFERS ON FOOD FOR EUROPE

The AP, December 17, says that President Roosevelt Monday discussed European relief measures with Secretary of State Hull and Norman Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross. Informed sources intimated afterward that the Red Cross and the State Department have formulated plans for sending a shipload of foodstuffs to Spain and a shipment of condensed milk and vitamin products for undernourished children in unoccupied France.

BOLIVIA DEFENDS U.S. RUBBER EXPERIMENTS

From La Paz, Bolivia, December 16, the AP says that the Ministry of National Economy announced Saturday night that it had evidence of "healthy aims" inspiring rubber growing experiments in Bolivia by two experts from the USDA. The statement was in response to the question raised last week by Senator Napoleon Solares Aries, who asked the Senate to oust the mission, composed of Carl Larue and Karl Butler, charging that they were attempting to send Bolivian rubber seedlings abroad.

BIDS ARE DEFERRED ON COTTON STORAGE

From Washington, December 16, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that Secretary Wickard, in a letter to Vice President Garner, announced Monday that acceptance of bids for reconcentration of approximately 6,500,000 bales of Government-owned cotton had been deferred until February 1, next. The action was taken in response to a resolution of the Senate asking that the bids, which were to have been received Monday, be held up until Congress had a chance to consider plans of the Department calling for transfer of storage of much of the cotton from the interior warehouses to coastal ports.

DAVIES SAYS RUSSIA WILL FEED EUROPE

The Washington Post, December 17, says that Joseph E. Davies, former U. S. Ambassador to Russia and Belgium, told the Washington Board of Trade Monday that the vast granaries of Russia, organized by "German efficiency," will keep Europe from starvation this winter.

Says U.S. Will Buy
Low Grade Cottons

From Atlanta, December 16, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that purchase of an unannounced quantity of low grade cotton, possibly 200,000 to 300,000 bales according to reports circulating in Atlanta, is to be made by the Surplus Marketing Administration over the near future. One of the results of this program is expected to be the strengthening of prices of grades of cotton which are not eligible for CCC loans.

Wheat Slumps On
Good Crop Outlook

The AP, December 17, says that wheat futures prices dropped almost 2 cents a bushel Monday, May and July contracts touching the lowest level since November 7. December wheat was the lowest since November 27. Pit brokers blamed selling largely on the favorable domestic crop situation, reports of increased marketings at some points, continued dull mill and flour trade, and the low trend of securities.

November Egg
Production Up

Egg production in November was the highest ever reported for that month, the Agricultural Marketing Service stated today in its monthly report, "Poultry and Egg Production." With the number of layers in farm flocks slightly smaller than a year ago, the large output of eggs is attributed to a record high rate of lay. But prices received by farmers have shown about the same seasonal increase as last year and on November 15 averaged 26.2 cents per dozen, compared with 25.8 cents a year earlier.

Turkey prices received by farmers averaged 15.5 cents per pound on November 15, compared with 16.0 cents a year earlier. It is probable, however, that the loss of about a million turkeys from the storm in mid-November was not reflected in the reported prices. Comparing turkey prices and chicken prices for the 30-year period, 1910 to 1939, the report shows how the spread between the two types of poultry has tended to narrow. Turkey prices from 1910 to 1919 averaged 3.7 cents per pound higher than chicken prices. And during the decade from 1920 to 1929, when turkeys were scarce, prices averaged 8.7 cents higher than chicken prices. But turkey production doubled from 1930 to 1939 -- from 16 million birds to 32 million -- and prices during this period averaged only 2.5 cents higher than chicken prices. Increasing turkey production is undoubtedly the major factor in the declining price spread between turkeys and chickens. But the report makes it clear that a material decrease in chicken production from 1930 to 1937 also tended to narrow the spread by raising chicken prices. The recovery of chicken production since 1937 -- the low point -- has again widened the spread between turkey and chicken prices even in the face of a further increase in turkey production.

Meal As Ensilage
Preservative

W. H. Paterson and associates, of the University of Wisconsin, say that farmers can produce milk more economically by putting cornmeal into their silos along with the grass silage that is rapidly becoming one of the agricultural stand-bys of the country. It need not be the kind of cornmeal that goes into muffins. The cornmeal serves as preservative for the grass and other herbage with which the silo is filled, replacing the molasses or phosphoric acid commonly used, which the farmer has to buy for cash. Another material which gives promise as an ensilage preservative is whey, a by-product of the cheese industry. It can be used either in the powdered form or as soured whey concentrate. (Science Service.)

Cattle
Vaccination

The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, December, includes an article by A. L. Delez, of the Purdue University Experiment Station, on "Preliminary Observations on the Duration of Immunity in Cattle Vaccinated in Calfhod with Strain 19 of Brucella Abortus."

Gasses Harmful
To Plants

The October-December issue of Contributions from Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, New York, is entirely devoted to the toxicity to plants and animals of ammonia chlorine, hydrogen cyanide, hydrogen sulphide and sulphur dioxide gasses. The five papers by staff workers are highly technical, but their thoroughness makes them very interesting.

I.A.A. To Have
Research Dept.

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record, Dec., says that on January 1 a department of research will be added by the Association. Allen E. Manvel will serve as director. The immediate responsibility of the department will be the correlation of information already available from various institutions, including the University of Illinois and the USDA.

Penn. Agriculture
Students Find Jobs

Milk Producers Review, December, says that the School of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, reports that recent graduates of the school have, with few exceptions, found positions. This report states that every 1940 graduate in dairy husbandry and in horticulture has found regular employment, while all graduates in agricultural engineering since 1933 are reported as having found employment.

Brucellosis
In Horses

In the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, December, A. G. Karlson and W. L. Boyd, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, write on "Brucellosis in Horses; A Study of Five Cases Without Clinical Symptoms."

Hill Says U. S.
Farms Prepared

From Pendleton, Oregon, December 7, the AP says that Grover C. Hill, assistant Secretary of Agriculture, told members of the Eastern Oregon Wheat League that America's agriculture is so well equipped and organized that it could double the output of any product in a year. "When the defense council calls the roll," he said, "agriculture will answer 'ready.'" Concerning surpluses, he saw them in the light of a blessing from a defense standpoint, and stated that American agriculture can hold its surpluses without impairing its ordinary credit.

Johnston Discusses
Cotton Council

The New York Sun, December 6, says that Oscar Johnston, president of the National Cotton Council, told a Sun reporter that one reason why cotton farmers formed the Council was to present a united front to the competition of other fabrics, a competition which was one factor in forcing cotton into its slump. "The nearly three million of us who make up the Council have one advantage," he said. "Our synthetic fiber competitors are chemists first and textile men second, while we have been growing our product to meet textile requirements for generations."

Seek Satisfactory
Casein Plastic

The Rural New Yorker, December 14, says that scientists at the Geneva, N.Y., Experiment Station, under the direction of Dr. D. C. Carpenter, are seeking a method to produce a satisfactory casein plastic, to help the dairy farmers. If realized, it would be a progressive step toward solving the economic problem of dairying, for it would provide an outlet for huge quantities of casein obtainable from skim milk. The milk, which dealers now claim is a burden to them, could then be sold direct by farmers to plastics manufacturers.

Study on "Surplus"
Rural Youth

Pathfinder, December 14, says that, of the 21,000,000 American young people sixteen to twenty-four years of age, nearly half live on farms or in villages. For three out of every five farm boys who reach working age each year, there are no new jobs on the farm, and few of them can find a place in rural industry. As a result, there is a serious problem of what to do about "surplus" rural youth. Published recently was a study of this problem made for the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education by E. L. Kirkpatrick. Called "Guideposts for Rural Youth," the study not only stressed the human waste inherent in the existence of "surplus" rural youth, but made some practical suggestions toward solving the problem.

Fluctuating
Forage Production

In Soil Conservation, December, J. L. Lantow and E. L. Flory, of the Soil Conservation Service, write on "Fluctuating Forage Production; Its Significance in Proper Range and Livestock Management on Southwestern Ranges."

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 55

Section 1

December 18, 1940.

WICKARD SPEAKS ON FARM HOUR

Secretary Wickard spoke on "Agriculture in Defense" Tuesday during the National Farm and Home Hour. The program was broadcast over NBC and 94 associated stations.

WASTE MEN OPPOSE SUBSIDY ON COTTON

The New York Times, December 18, says that Charles M. Haskins, managing director of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers, Inc., filed a brief with the USDA Tuesday vigorously opposing any permanent subsidy on cotton to writing paper manufacturers. The group's protest stems from the plan of the SMA to develop the use of cotton in rag papers. Mr. Haskins pointed out that the market for paper-making rags and cuttings, already badly hit by the cessation of both imports and exports, would suffer further reverses if it has to compete permanently with subsidized cotton.

EXPERT EXPECTS HIGHER PRICES

From San Francisco, December 17, the AP says that Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, professor of marketing at Columbia University, told the National Vocational Association Tuesday that the law of supply and demand likely will start some commodity prices on the upgrade next year, despite the "ingenious controls" set up by the Government. Doctor Nystrom added that the present generation should meet the greatly increased costs of government instead of creating more debt to be paid off in the future.

JAPAN'S COTTON INDUSTRY RECEDES

The New York Journal of Commerce, December 18, says that the Cotton Exchange Service reports that recent advices from Japan indicate that there have been far-reaching unfavorable developments in the cotton industry there which are resulting in a severe contraction of the market for raw cotton, not only for American, but for all growths. It is reported that this season's consumption of cotton is likely to be only about 50 percent or a little better than in the 1939-40 season.

Stamp Plan Extensions

Secretary Wickard has recently extended the Food Stamp Plan to include the cities of Elmira, New York, Nutley, New Jersey and Rutland, Vermont.

Wheat Turns
Upward

From Chicago, December 17, the AP says that wheat futures reversed the trend of the five preceding sessions Tuesday and turned upward, with all deliveries closing at within 1/4 cent of the day's highs. All other commodities on the Board of Trade took their cue from the bread cereal and finished with gains for the day.

Domestic Demand
For Ag. Products Up

Domestic demand for farm products continues to improve in response to gains in industrial activity and the income of industrial workers, the EEE reported today in its monthly analysis of the demand and price situation. The effects on demand of the improvement in business conditions have recently been quite evident in connection with several important farm products: Hog marketings, increased sharply during the past 2 months, have been much larger than a year earlier, but prices in mid-December were higher than a year earlier.....Dairy product marketings and prices are substantially higher than a year ago.....Egg marketings and prices have averaged somewhat higher in recent months than at the same time in 1939.....

Principles Of
Soil Districts

In Soil Conservation, December, there is an article on the self-governing principles of Soil Conservation Districts by Melville H. Cohse, Chief, program procedures division, SCS.

Peoria Laboratory
To Open Soon

Implement and Tractor, December 7, contains an account of the newly completed Northern Regional Laboratory at Peoria, Illinois, which will be opened in the near future. Soybean experiments are emphasized in the account of the work to be done at the new lab.

Says G.B. May Sell
Butter in U. S.

Dairy Record, December 11, says that reports are current in New York that British authorities, attracted by current high levels of American butter markets, and because of a lack of shipping facilities, would release large quantities of New Zealand and Australian butter for sale in the U. S. market.

Cooling Milk
On The Farm

Milk Plant Monthly, December, includes an article on cooling milk on the farm by Dr. H. A. Ruehe, Chief, Department of Dairy Husbandry, University of Illinois. The article stresses economy in its approach to the subject.

Research Work
In Wheat Storage

In Agricultural Engineering, December, C. F. Kelly, Associate Agricultural Engineer, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, USDA, writes on "Research Work in Wheat Storage."

Iowa Farm
Opinion Of AAA

In a survey of Iowa farmer-voters concerning their opinions of AAA, Wallaces' Farmer, December 14, reports the following results:

"Great program -- should be continued in 1941!".....	40%
"Want it continued, but want it improved!".....	40%
"Willing to get along without it in 1941!".....	10%
"AAA has hurt farmers -- should be abolished!".....	6%
No opinion.....	4%

Comparison Of
Butter Types

National Butter and Cheese Journal, December, contains a comparison of butter made from cream pasteurized by three different methods. The material for the article was compiled by C. A. Wilson, S. L. Tuckey and H. A. Ruehem, of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, University of Illinois.

Stale Bread For
Swine Enteritis

In The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, December, Dr. R. W. Hixson, of Falls City, Nebraska, writes on "The Curative Effect of Stale Bread in Enteritis of Swine." Doctor Hixson reports on experiments on over thirty groups of pigs suffering from enteritis, most of them from drought areas. In this series, he says, a variety of forms of enteritis was found. They all responded well to the bread and alkalized diet. Experiments on six herds are reported in detail.

Use Of Brush For
Erosion Control

Soil Conservation, December, contains an article by R. E. Wilson, Southwest Region, SCS, on the use of brush for erosion control.

Evaporating Milk
Losses In New Test

National Butter and Cheese Journal, December, tells of a new test to measure the "entrainment losses" which occur in milk during the evaporation process. The test was discovered by H. H. Sommer, T. L. Forster and J. W. Knechtges, of the University of Wisconsin research staff.

New Fruit
Varieties

In Better Fruit, December, W. P. Duruz, Professor of Pomology and Horticulturist, Oregon State College, writes on "New Fruit Varieties Promising for Use in Pacific Northwest." Professor Duruz discusses various new varieties of peaches, apples, plums and grapes which have been developed by the USDA, the New Jersey Experiment Station, and the Vineland Experiment Station at Ontario, Canada.

BAE Reports On
Dairy Situation

The continued rise in prices of dairy products has been the most striking recent development in the dairy situation. Prices have increased more than usual for this season of the year and are now the highest in about 3 years. The continued expansion of business activity and consumer income has been the principal factor accounting for the increase. Prices of dairy products usually reach the seasonal peak in December and then decline during the first half of the year. It seems probable that with the rise in consumer income that has already occurred, and with prospects for further improvement in 1941, prices of dairy products in 1941 will average substantially higher than in 1940. (BAE)

Texas Fight On
Foot-Rot Disease

Southern Florist and Nurseryman, December 13, contains an article by Dr. Walter N. Ezekial, of the Texas Experiment Station, on the progress being made in Texas in the fight against foot-rot disease.

Nazis Find New
Uses For Tobacco

From Forsheim-Franconia, Germany, December 13, a New York Times dispatch says the German Institute for Tobacco Research reports a new method for making perfume from blossoms of tobacco plants. The new system is said to produce large quantities and better qualities of perfume than the old. Professor Koenig, of a local research institute, is reported to have extracted a high quality of vegetable oil from the seed of the tobacco plant. From one ton of tobacco seed he obtained thirty-three liters of oil.

Plastic Wood
Developed

Science, December 13, says that wood can be converted into an easily bent and molded plastic by a new process developed at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin. Worked into any desired shape while hot, the plasticized wood becomes as stiff and strong as ever upon cooling. The new treatment is a by-product of the research on the chemical seasoning of refractory woods.

Food-Price Probe
Progresses

"The Department of Justice is pushing its food-price inquiry along lines indicated. In Philadelphia, an anti-trust squad.....obtained subpoenas for 18 bakery company officials in its investigation of bread price-fixing, and indications were that other squads in other cities were preparing evidence for presentation to grand juries." (Business Week, December 14.)

Cultural Control
Of Bindweed

Agricultural Engineering, December, includes an article on the cultural control of bindweed by C. W. Smith, professor of agricultural engineering, University of Nebraska.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

December 19, 1940.

SPAIN SEEKS GRAIN SHIPS

From Madrid, December 18, the AP says that a plan to mobilize available Spanish ocean-going steamers and rush them to Argentina for wheat and corn was disclosed Wednesday as an urgent step in the Government's effort to cope with the food shortage. The scarcity of wheat has become so acute that a new stringent bread rationing is about to go into effect. Those who can afford other kinds of food would have their small bread apportionments cut so that more can be given to others.

FEAR LIFTING OF ARGENTINE BEEF BAN

The New York Journal of Commerce, December 19, says that the American cattle industry has become very much alarmed over the possibility that the Administration will make a determined move to set aside the sanitary prohibition against the entry of Argentine cattle and beef into the U. S. Their apprehension is said to have developed from a warning by Chester C. Davis, of the Defense Advisory Commission, that, even in the field where some competition exists, farmers must not let their prejudices run away with their common sense.

STAMP PLAN VIOLATIONS IN GA.

From Macon, Georgia, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch, December 19, says that five Macon grocers have just been suspended by Daniel Young, food stamp administrator, from participating in the stamp plan, pending a hearing on a permanent ban December 23. The grocers are accused of delivering goods other than specified surplus commodities in exchange for the Government stamps.

Stamp Plan Extensions

Secretary Wickard announced Wednesday that the Food Stamp Plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended to an area in Minnesota which will include the counties of Benton, Chippewa, Dakota, Kandiyohi, Meeker, Renville, Sherburne, and Stevens.

AMS Issues
Crop Report

According to the General Crop Report of the AMS, released Wednesday, the principal crops are estimated as follows:

	1940	1939	Average 1929-38
Corn....(bushels)....	2,449,200,000.....	2,602,133,000.....	2,299,342,000
Wheat...(bushels)....	816,698,000.....	751,435,000.....	754,685,000
Oats....(bushels)....	1,235,628,000.....	935,942,000.....	1,024,852,000
Barley..(bushels)....	309,235,000.....	274,767,000.....	225,486,000
Rye.....(bushels)....	40,601,000.....	39,049,000.....	38,095,000
Cotton..(bales).....	12,686,000.....	11,817,000.....	13,547,000
Potatoes(bushels)....	397,722,000.....	363,159,000.....	366,949,000
Tobacco.(pounds).....	1,376,471,000.....	1,858,364,000.....	1,360,661,000

Phenothiazine As
An Insecticide

L. E. Smith, a chemist of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, has been granted a U. S. Patent (No. 2,127,566) covering the use of phenothiazine as an insecticide. This patent is dedicated to the free use of the public in the territory of the U. S., which means that anyone can manufacture or sell phenothiazine for insecticidal purposes. Such manufacture and sale, however, is inadvisable, the Department says, until research now under way has ironed out existing difficulties in the commercial application of phenothiazine insecticides.

BAE Reports On
Hog Situation

The combined 1940 spring and fall pig crop is expected to be around 75.8 million head, 10 percent smaller than the 1939 crop of 84.3 million head. This reduction in the number of pigs raised will be reflected in a substantial reduction in the total number of hogs slaughtered during the 1940-41 marketing year. This together with stronger consumer demand conditions is expected to result in a materially higher level of hog prices in 1940-41 than a year earlier. Despite the reduction of about 8 percent in the 1940 spring pig crop, inspected hog slaughter in the first 2 months (October-November) of the 1940-41 marketing season was 24 percent larger than a year earlier. This indicates that farmers have been marketing their 1940 spring pig crop earlier than they have for several years. Consequently, the seasonal reduction in marketings later this winter will be more pronounced and perhaps earlier than usual. (BAE)

Codling Moth
No. 1 Apple Pest

Pennsylvania Farmer, December 14, says that Professor J. A. Evans of the entomology department, Cornell University, reports that the codling moth, as in the past years, was again the number one insect pest of apples in 1940. Attacks varied in severity, however, in different parts of the country.

How To Meet Farm
Post-War Ills

Minneapolis Times-Tribune, December 12, says that Barbara van Heulen, of the FCA, told the annual meeting of the Minnesota agricultural extension workers recently that any increased farm income through the stimulus of the national defense program should be turned into mortgage payments and retirement of other outstanding debts. Then, if agricultural incomes drop after the national defense program is ended, farm financial conditions will be on a sound basis, she said.

Proposes Research
Corp. For Kansas

From Oberlin, Kansas, a dispatch to the Topeka Capital, December 12, says that Sam Wilson, secretary-manager of the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce, has announced a plan to establish a million dollar research corporation in Kansas to develop new uses of the State's mineral and agricultural products. The practical research work would be conducted at the State Colleges, with new laboratories constructed, if necessary.

Ky. Tests Reveal
Many Good Grasses

The Kansas Farmer, December 14, says that Kentucky Experiment Station tests, begun three years ago, to compare several species of perennial grasses outside of the Bluegrass region of the state showed that such commonly-grown grasses as orchard, redtop, timothy, and Kentucky bluegrass produced good stands and covers on land well-limed and fertilized with phosphate. The grasses were not pastured, but were clipped frequently to represent grazing.

Fly Damage Probers
Will End Work Soon

From Deland, Florida, December 16, the AP says that Senator Ellender (Dem., La.) said recently that the congressional sub-committee investigating claims arising from the 1929 Mediterranean fruit fly eradication campaign in Florida will complete its hearings at Orlando and probably will have its recommendations ready shortly after the first of the year. The recommendations will be submitted to the main claims committee which, in turn, if it feels the evidence warrants it, will present a bill at the next session of Congress providing reimbursement to Florida growers for losses incurred during the campaign.

Wants Government
To Buy Juice

From Lakeland, Florida, December 16, the AP says that, on the recommendation of industry representatives, the joint SMA Sub-committee of the Federal Citrus Control Committees recently requested the Government to institute immediately a purchase program for canned grapefruit juice at a price to the grower comparable to that now being paid under the SMA's fresh fruit program. It is estimated the grower receives from 20 to 25 cents "on the tree" for fruit taken by the Government under the fresh fruit program.

New Conservation
Practices

In Soil Conservation, December, John T. Bregger, who is in charge of the orchard erosion investigations, Southeastern Region, SCS, discusses the new conservation practices that are replacing the old in the peach orchard.

Insect Control
More Vital Now

The St. Paul Pioneer Press, December 8, says that T. L. Aamodt, Minnesota entomologist, said recently that control of crop destroying insects next summer, while expected to be somewhat less of a problem than in the past few years, has taken on added significance because of present world conditions. He added that food crops in the warring nations would be short next year, and that crops here should be given every possible protection against insects and diseases.

Inbreeding
Of Poultry

In The San Diego Poultry Journal, December 10, F. A. Hays, of Massachusetts State College, discusses inbreeding in relation to poultry. Mr. Hays says that, in view of the experimental results thus far reported, it appears to be unwise to inbreed poultry for egg production purposes or to attempt to breed small flocks for increased egg production. It is probable, he concludes, that a minimum of 500 females is necessary for satisfactory progress in breeding for increased egg production.

U. S. Foods To
Be Fortified

The Los Angeles Times, December 10, says that the California Institute of Technology's plan to step up the vigor of the entire American people by fortifying staple foods with vitamins and minerals has been adopted by the U. S. Government. In the future, possibly within three months, most white flour will have been fortified with vitamin B complex, calcium and iron, before it is sold. The Caltech plan, in the form of a 20-page memorandum, was submitted to Washington last June and made public some weeks ago.

Would Create Fund
For Stamp Plan

The Arkansas Gazette, December 10, says that creation of a revolving fund with \$200,000 in state money to assist each Arkansas county to participate in the Federal Food and Cotton Stamp Plans has been proposed by a group of wholesalers, who said it would bring the state an additional \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 annually in Federal funds.

Rust Develops
"Cotton Cleaner"

The Memphis Commercial Appeal, December 12, says that John Rust has announced that, for the first time since 1927, the Rust cotton picker will be produced on a large scale next year in a new plant. Mr. Rust also announced the development of a "highly efficient" cotton cleaner, which can be used in conjunction with the mechanical picker.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 57

Section 1

December 20, 1940.

COLUMNISTS COMMENT MIGRATORY QUIZ

"The hearings of the special House committee investigating farm migrancy, under the chairmanship of kindly Representative John Tolan, deserve a lot more attention than they have received. Leading experts have disclosed some extremely significant facts concerning agricultural trends that are affecting the lives of millions and the future of the U. S." (Washington Merry-Go-Round, December 20.)

FOREST SERVICE AIDS RURAL POOR FAMILIES

Rehabilitation at low cost of scores of impoverished rural residents within a forest area in South Carolina was described today by Lyall E. Peterson of the Forest Service Land Planning Division. Mr. Peterson spoke at the 40th Annual Meeting of the Society of American Foresters in Washington. Peterson described the area within the Sumter National Forest where the Forest Service has made it possible for forest residents "with virtually nothing but religion, a few clapboards for shelter, and a desire to live" to repair their houses and other farm buildings, improve water and sanitary facilities, and plan their farm management for better production all at a net cost, represented in supervision and materials, of only \$200 per unit, excluding the cost of the land. "This rehabilitation," Peterson told the foresters, "indicates what can be done as a rightful part of forest management to improve the living conditions of millions of rural families without resorting to an impossible public expenditure."

REA ALLOTS MONEY FOR POWER SYSTEMS

Allotments totaling \$9,133,500 for rural electrification in 28 States were announced Thursday by Harry Slattery, Administrator of Rural Electrification. These allotments provide for the establishment of seven new power systems, the enlargement of 58 cooperatives, 4 public districts in Nebraska, and one private utility, and the construction of an electric refrigeration plant.

Stamp Plan Extensions

On Thursday Secretary Wickard announced the extension of the Food Stamp Plan to include the cities of Westbrook and South Portland, Maine, Waltham, Massachusetts, and to an area in New Mexico which will include the counties of Colfax, Harding, Mora, San Miguel and Union.

FSA Head Makes
Annual Report

Needy farm families which have received FSA help have increased their annual net incomes an average of 43 percent, C. B. Baldwin, Farm Security Administrator, said today in his annual report to Secretary Wickard. A survey of 360,000 typical rehabilitation borrowers made during the past fiscal year showed that these families "had increased their average net income from \$375 in the year before they sought Farm Security Administration help, to \$538 during the 1939 crop year." During the past five years FSA rehabilitation loans have been made to 856,024 needy farm families to enable them to get a new start and become permanently self-supporting. In addition, the FSA medical care and sanitation programs were greatly expanded during the fiscal year 1940. The past year also marked the first intensive use of mobile camps as a part of the FSA program to provide shelter and sanitary facilities for migrant farm labor families.

N.Y. Milk Program
To Be Continued

The Surplus Marketing Administration Thursday announced the continuation through June 30, 1941, of the New York City school milk program, under which milk is distributed to children through cooperating schools and the City Welfare Department. The original program was approved September 28 and was initiated October 14 for a test period which would have ended December 31, 1940.

Are Mexican
Farm Ejidos
Successful?

Commenting on Mexican ejidos, the government advised and financed collective farms, the Pathfinder (December 14) says: "Whether or not these collectives have been an agricultural success is hotly disputed. Against the fact that Mexican production of such staples as corn, beans, and wheat went into a sharp nose dive after the big land distribution program went into effect, proponents of the policy point out that any radical change is bound to be disturbing at first, and that the production of these staples has been rising every year for the past few years. They also point out that under the new regime the education and medical care of the peasants has improved."

Great Britain
And U.S. Farmer

"Sales talk for loans to Britain is being offered to American farmers. Argument is that the loans would help move U. S. farm surpluses. J. B. Hutson, deputy commissioner of agriculture on the Defense Commission and second in command of AAA, told the National Association of County Agricultural Agents convention that, if the war drags on, farmers may have to decide whether to risk a loss in order to hold United Kingdom markets." (Business Week, December 14.)

Hints For
Program Changes

"Smaller farmers, and those on poor land, have complained that they couldn't comply with AAA acreage cuts, and still raise enough corn to feed enough livestock to make a fair living. That situation will have to be corrected, perhaps by making considerably larger soil conservation payments to such farmers. In general, revision of the program will have to be in the direction of accomplishing greater results with less money, and placing upon farmers themselves more responsibility for making the program work to control surpluses and maintain prices." (Editorial in Wallaces' Farmer, December 14.)

Discussion Of
Hybrid Chickens

Kansas Farmer, December 14, contains an article by Roy Freeland, "Hybrid Chickens are Stepping Up Production." Mr. Freeland says that tests conducted by the nation's leading poultry scientists show that hybridization can combine desirable characteristics of different breeds, and then goes on to discuss some of these tests.

Would Cut Cotton
Acreage Further

"We lack the courage to do the thing we ought to do, namely, cut the cotton acreage of last year by one-third. Such a cut would serve to reduce the bales of cotton ginned by one-fourth or less. Such a cut might reduce our production to 9 million bales. If so, well and good. That much, added to our hold-over, would give a supply of 22 million bales against an optimistic use and export of only 12 million. If you don't like these figures, get out a pencil and figure it out any way you will. The final answer will be the same, 26 to 27 million acres of cotton are just too many acres to grow until we work off 5 to 7 million bales from our hold-over." (Editorial in Farmer-Stockman, December 15.)

Says Farmers Should
"Seek Finer Things"

From Athens, Georgia, December 11, the AP says that Harry L. Brown, assistant director of agricultural relations, TVA, said recently that farmers have attempted to farm too much to make money and not enough to provide the finer things of life. "The time has come," he said, "when the profit motive in farming can no longer be emphasized if it leads us into practices that will take away our natural and human resources."

SCS Man Writes
On Terraces

In Agricultural Engineering, December, L. H. Schoenleber, assistant agricultural engineer, SCS, writes on "Terrace Dimension Changes and the Movement of Terrace Ridges." The article is accompanied by five tables and an explanatory drawing.

Citrus Probe
Group Adjourns

From Orlando, Florida, December 18, the AP says that the joint Congressional sub-committee on claims, which has been investigating the extent of medfly eradication damage in the citrus belt, adjourned December 17, subject to the call of Chairman Schwartz in Washington. Members of the committee said that they would go back to Washington and, in a subsequent meeting, determine what future course to pursue and, if they decide that Florida's claims are just, then to set up machinery to go into the whole problem.

Migratory Labor
Meeting Ends

From Atlanta, December 19, the AP says that the Interstate Conference on Migratory Labor Wednesday recommended joint action of State and Federal authorities to regulate health, living conditions and actual usefulness of an estimated 50,000 footloose workers engaged in defense jobs and seasonal agriculture. At the conclusion of the two-day conference, labor commissioners of five Southern states and officials of Federal agencies adopted a 12-point program aimed at co-ordinating housing and relief efforts.

Brazil's Solution
To Cotton Problem

In Farmer-Stockman, December 15, Francis Flood writes on "Brazil's Answer: 5-cent Cotton." In comparing this country's cotton problem with that of Brazil, Mr. Flood says that "The fact is that Brazil has roused from her long indifference to cotton and now is started on an expansion, a development of her natural advantages. If we start to be as alert, from the farmer on through the indifferent cotton trader, we can keep some of our world market for a long time. But we have to do that -- or else produce cotton at 5 cents a pound to compete with Brazil."

Nutrients For Plant
Roots From Dry Soil

Science, December 13, says that Dr. Hans Jenny and Roy Overstreet, of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, have disproved the classic theory that plants can draw mineral salts only from a liquid solution. They have shown that plant roots have the power, under certain conditions, actually to secure nutrients directly from dry soil particles. These scientists found that, when a root surface came into close contact with a clay particle coated with potassium or sodium atoms, these began to be absorbed directly into the root cells.

Western Regional
Dairy Conference

In The Pacific Dairy Review, December, Sam H. Greene, manager of the California Dairy Council, reports on the ninth annual Western Regional Dairy Conference, held under the auspices of the Pacific Slope Dairy Association at Oakland, California, recently.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 58

Section 1

December 23, 1940.

ARGENTINA EASES CURB ON U.S. GOODS

From Buenos Aires, December 22, the UP says that the Exchange Control Board Saturday relaxed restrictions on imports from the U.S. for the first time in two months by ordering that dollar exchange be granted to importers for all necessary imports. The board's act followed the announcement last week of the extension of \$60,000,000 in credits by the Export-Import Bank and a loan of \$50,000,000 from the U. S. Treasury Stabilization Fund.

VOLUNTARY CUT OF ACREAGE SEEN

The New York Journal of Commerce, December 23, says that the possibility that reduction in the cotton acreage in the new season below the minimum provided by the Government quota system, which might be achieved by voluntary action of cotton growers with the cooperation of Federal agencies, is suggested in a letter from Weil Brothers, Montgomery, Alabama.

URGES BRITISH TO USE MORE RAYON

From London, December 22, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that Chairman Henry Dreyfus, at the recent annual meeting of the British Celanese, Ltd., called the attention of stockholders to the national importance of using rayon to replace cotton as far as possible. He suggested this as a measure to conserve dollar resources since, in cotton goods, 50 percent of the costs represents imported material, and in rayon, only 15 percent, and the remainder goes to British labor.

SELECT MAY 16-24 FOR COTTON WEEK

The New York Journal of Commerce, December 21, says that the observance of the eleventh annual National Cotton Week was set for May 16-24, 1941, at the recent mid-winter meeting of the National Consumption Council in New Orleans. The council also adopted a fourteen-point national cotton promotional campaign involving complete integration of efforts of the Cotton-Textile Institute and other organizations seeking to increase domestic consumption of cotton.

Section 2

Excess SuppliesSurprise Wheat Men

From Chicago, December 22, a New York Times dispatch says that the grain trade had a surprise last week when the USDA issued its final estimate of the 1940 harvest. While the report was construed as somewhat bearish, it had little lasting effect on the market because such a large percentage of this season's harvest is held off the market, and brokers commented freely on the rapidity with which prices rallied from breaks caused by professional selling.

Boycotters OpposeFood For Europe

The New York Times, December 23, says that three hundred delegates, representing 450 labor, religious and fraternal organizations, attended the fifth annual conference of the women's division of the Joint Boycott Council of the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish Labor Committee in New York Sunday. The conference rejected any plan to break the British blockade by sending food to the Nazi-dominated countries on the ground that, since "their salvation and independence can come only with a British victory," such action would lengthen the period of "their servitude under the Nazi heel."

Food StampExtensions

Secretary Wickard has recently announced the extension of the Food Stamp Plan to include the towns of Medford and Agawam, Massachusetts, Amsterdam, New York, Millville, New Jersey, Quincy, Illinois, and the rest of Adams County, and to an area in Aroostook County, Maine, which will include the towns of Caribou, Fort Fairfield, Presque Island and Washburn.

Argentina FacesWheat Surplus

The supply of wheat available in Argentina for export during 1941 or for carry-over at the end of 1941 is expected to range between 195 and 200 million bushels, compared to the estimate of 139 million bushels for last season, according to a statement issued today by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This estimate is based on the officially estimated 1940-41 crop of 294,000,000 bushels, plus estimated December 31 stocks of about 4 million bushels, less the average domestic requirements of 100 million bushels. The 1940-41 crop of 294,000,000 bushels compares with the low crop of 119,000,000 bushels in 1939-40, and with the all-time record of 367,000,000 bushels in 1938-39. Total Argentine wheat exports during 1940 are expected to amount to 136,000,000 bushels compared with 179,000,000 bushels in 1939. Because of the uncertainty of the export situation during 1941 and the prospects for a large carry^{over} at the end of 1941, should the export movement be curtailed, the Argentine Government apparently has under consideration the adoption of an acreage control scheme for next year's crop. In any event the Government has announced that its purchases of the current crop at a guaranteed price of 55 cents a bushel are contingent upon growers' willingness not to expand and perhaps even to reduce their 1941 sowings by not more than 10 percent if the government decides upon such steps at a later date.

Chicago Low-Cost Milk

The SMA accepted offers Saturday from five handlers for Federal payments on the delivery of milk to 18 distribution stations for continuation of the Chicago low-cost milk distribution program. Acceptance of the bids will make it possible to continue delivery of milk under the station-distribution phase of the program for the January 1 through June 30, 1941 period.

La. Fla. Sugar Allotments Cited

The Sugar Division Saturday announced revised 1940 sugar marketing allotments for sugarcane processors in Louisiana and Florida. The revision reallocates the original allotments announced on May 1, 1940, which were made on the basis of a formula in the Sugar Act of 1937, after a public hearing held in New Orleans, La., earlier in the year. The total marketing quota allotment for the area of 420,167 short tons, raw value, remains the same as originally established.

Forest Service Restocks Streams

The fish planting program of the Forest Service placed 288 million fish in the streams and lakes of thirty-four states and Alaska during 1939, the U. S. D. A. reported today. Forest Service officers working in cooperation with States, other Federal agencies, sportsmen's organizations and local residents, to restock streams in National Forests for the benefit of fishermen carried the fish in trucks, airplanes, pack trains and even on their backs.

National Forests Lure Sportsmen

Extensive preparations to accommodate more than a million winter sports enthusiasts this season are under way at the present time in more than 110 National Forests and in many communities neighboring national-forest recreation areas. According to the Forest Service, heightened interest on the part of the general public, ski clubs, and other winter sports organizations indicate another marked increase in the popularity of winter recreation. Reports for 1939-1940 show that at least 1,289,000 visits were made last season to winter sports areas developed for public use on the National Forests. One-third of the total visits reported were made to National Forests in California where much of the high country is embraced by National Forests readily accessible from the densely populated valleys. Next in order were Utah, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, New Hampshire, Montana, and Idaho.

BAE On Poultry And Egg Situation

The effects on poultry meat supplies of the smaller hatch of chicks in 1940 than in 1939 are becoming increasingly apparent. The increase in receipts of dressed poultry at principal markets over those of a year earlier has been considerably less since early November than during the 3 months ended November 1.

Ecuador Officials of the Banco Central of Ecuador
Fixes Sucre have announced that the sucre will remain pegged
at 6.7 Cents to the dollar at 6.7 cents. Last April, the
sucre was worth 4.5 cents; since then it has risen
steadily. (Pan American News, December 5).

Nicotineless Weed From Forchheim, Germany, a dispatch to the
Grown By Nazis Western Tobacco Journal, December 17, says that
nicotineless tobacco comprises 5 percent of the en-
tire German tobacco crop; according to the Forchheim Tobacco Research
Institute. Since successful experiments of the institute had produced
a leaf that appeals to the discriminating smoker but lacks the harmful
effects of nicotine, the new plant has been grown in even larger
measure. This year's nicotineless crop amounts to 3,000,000 pounds.

Organization In The Journal of Forestry, December, Ernst
Of Research J. Schreiner, of the Northeastern Forest Experiment
Station, writes on "Research Organization and Re-
search Cost Accounts." Mr. Schreiner's discussion is based upon six-
teen years' participation in several fields of research conducted by
academic, industrial and governmental agencies, and "with full realiza-
tion that efficient organization is in existence in many research
projects." It is an argument for a more general recognition of the
value of formal organization and a brief discussion of one system that
works.

"Farm Woodland - In Soil Conservation, December, John F.
Farm Economy" Preston, Chief of the Forestry Division, SCS,
writes on "Farm Woodland -- Farm Economy." Mr.
Preston says that "soil conservation districts represent an attempt to
provide the social machinery by which a democracy can save the soil re-
sources essential to the continued existence of civilization... Since
the parts of the farm dedicated to permanent use as woodland vary all
the way from badly eroded land in need of reforestation to good pro-
ducing forests capable of bringing in an immediate income, their suc-
cessful incorporation into the farm organization involves the ideas of
self-interest and profit and those of community and national welfare."

Pruning, In American Fruit Grower, December, E. L.
Western Style Overholser, of the State College of Washington,
writes on "Pruning, Western Style." Mr. Overholser
says that, in pruning, it is always well to remember this fundamental
rule: "A fruit tree is as old as its bearing wood."

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 59

Section 1

December 26, 1940.

ARGENTINE TRADE TURNING TO U.S.

"Diversification of Argentina's exports to the United States -- a movement caused by the European war -- is expected to sustain a higher level of Argentine imports from the United States in the coming year," according to a dispatch from Buenos Aires of Dec. 25 to the New York Journal of Commerce. "Trade experts believe it may form the basis for a permanently increased trade between the two countries."

"The virtual disappearance of markets and sources of supply in France, Italy, Germany, Scandinavia, and many other sections of continental Europe, has caused a drastic change in the entire pattern of Argentina's foreign trade. She is turning more and more to the United States and the other republics of the Western Hemisphere, in a drive to adjust her economy to the new conditions."

FARMERS TO BE AIDED BY DEFENSE PROGRAM

Greater industrial activity, attributable in part to the defense program, is likely to result in higher average prices for farm products and in higher incomes for farmers, according to the 1940 report of D. E. Montgomery, consumers counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which was made public today, states a New York Times story of Dec. 25th. Discussing the farmer's stake in consumer welfare, Mr. Montgomery said that it paralleled the nation's stake in farm welfare.

ARGENTINA'S LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENTS

"Argentina's livestock industry has shown a number of developments, both favorable and unfavorable. All fresh beef is now shipped in a frozen condition and in the first eleven months of 1940 beef exports totaled about 350,000 tons, against 425,500 in the corresponding period of 1939. In value, however, the figures were 175,000,000 pesos this year against 186,000,000 a year ago. Mutton and lamb shipments showed a substantial rise, amounting to 58,500 tons worth 38,810,000 pesos in the first eleven months of 1940, as compared with 47,800 tons valued at 30,120,000 pesos in the same period of last year. Great Britain has contracted to buy huge quantities of Argentine meat, but a shortage of vessels has delayed shipments to some extent." (Buenos Aires dispatch of Dec. 25 to New York Herald-Tribune.)

Food Stamp Plan
Denied Four
Md. Counties

"Garrett, Allegany, Washington and Frederick counties have been notified by the State Department of Public Welfare that the Federal Government's food-stamp plan cannot be extended to Western Maryland, it was learned yesterday. A letter sent out by J. Milton Patterson, State director, informed the county authorities that the Board of Public Works had declined to approve an expenditure of \$16,000 to defray administrative costs of the scheme." (Baltimore Sun--Dec.26.)

No War Boom
On Farms
Fortune Says

Entry of the United States into the European war would bring no spectacular rise in farm prices similar to that of the World War, Fortune Magazine said today in its January issue, according to a UP story of Dec. 25. "In World War I our food prices kited because there was not enough acreage in the United States to satisfy our own and Allied needs" the article said. "But today our markets for agricultural products are smaller than in World War I owing to the development of the British Empire's output in Canada and Australia and owing to the shutting off of the continent with the fall of France. And our productive capacity is much greater."

Hog Production
Decline Continues

The downswing in hog production which began in the spring of 1940 continued through the fall and will continue at least through the spring season of 1941, the AMS reported Dec. 23. The decline apparently has been at an increasing rate. The percentage decrease in the 1940 fall pig crop was greater than that of last spring, and the indicated percentage decrease for the spring of 1941 is a little greater than that for the fall of 1940. The fall pig crop of 1940 is estimated at 12.5 percent smaller than that of 1939. The decrease in the 1940 spring pig crop was 9 percent. The combined pig crop of 1940 is down 10 percent from last year but the crop is the second largest since 1933. The indicated number of sows to farrow in the spring season of 1941 is 14 percent smaller than the number farrowed in the spring of 1940. (Press Release.)

Cotton Linters
Prices Unchanged

Cotton linters prices remained unchanged for the seventh consecutive week, according to reports to the Agricultural Marketing Service. Linters markets were seasonally dull with few sales reported as the holiday season approached. (Press Release.)

Tobacco Growers
Report Lack
Of Profit

A special dispatch of Dec. 25 to the New York Journal of Commerce from Richmond, Va. says: "South Boston tobacco growers are in a quandary as to plans for next year. They have noted a short but fair yield this season, which has averaged approximately \$17 per hundred pounds. However the amount allowed to be grown was not sufficient to permit a profit for the effort."

Future of
U. S. Dairying

In The Pacific Dairy Review, December, Tom G. Stitts, Chief of the Cooperative Research and Service Division, FCA, writes on "What's Ahead for Dairymen in 1941." Mt. Stitts emphasized the profound effect of foreign wars on the immediate and future outlook for American agriculture.

Runoff From
Small Watersheds

In Agricultural Engineering, December, David W. Cardwell, assistant agricultural engineer, SCS writes on "Runoff from Small Agricultural Watersheds." SCS demonstration projects at Danville, Virginia, and Americus, Georgia, are used as the bases of this study.

Tropical Americas
Need More Milk

Dr. George P. Cowgill, associate professor of physiological chemistry, Yale University, declared recently in Baltimore that food and nutrition should be a "must" item for consideration in a program for Western Hemisphere solidarity. Many of the dietaries in common use in tropical America are "far from satisfactory in several respects," Dr. Cowgill found during two summers in Panama and other tropical American countries. Tropical American diets lack calcium and vitamin A particularly, he found, and he says that advice to consume more milk to make up the calcium deficiency would be impractical, because a dairy industry is practically non-existent except in particular sections of tropical America. (Science Service.)

Oregon To Continue
Milk Control

The Pacific Dairy Review, December, says that Oregon voters defeated an attempt to repeal the Oregon milk control law at the November election by a fairly small but consistent majority throughout the State. The law was sustained by a heavier vote in the rural sections than in the cities, indicating the general support of the dairymen themselves. A report of a comprehensive survey of the workings of the law in the Portland milk shed has recently been completed by the Oregon Experiment Station and will soon be published in bulletin form. It is said to contain many findings of value elsewhere in connection with milk control activities.

Discusses Rural
Electrification

In Rural Sociology, December, John Kerr Rose, of the REA, writes on "Rural Electrification: A Field for Social Research." Mr. Rose discusses the effect of electrification on tenant mobility and cityward migration of youth, its effect on farm income and value, its varied farm uses, and other related topics.

Field Test For
Albuminuria

In the December Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, M. H. Roepke, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, writes on "A Convenient Field Test for Albuminuria" in dairy cows. Included is a table of albumin standards.

Says Vt. Milk Men
Oppose New Ruling

The December issue of The Moos, published by the United Milk Producers of New Jersey, says that the requirement that all milk be cooled to 50 degrees before shipment, a proposed change in the health regulations for milk sold in the Boston market, has the opposition of Vermont dairymen, Grange members, and the Farm Bureau. Opponents state that the change would require investments for equipment beyond the producer's ability to pay, and would delay shipments.

Would Amend Trade
Agreements Act

The December issue of Hoosier Farmer includes the 31 resolutions passed at the 22nd annual convention of the Indiana Farm Bureau, Inc., which met in Indianapolis recently. Resolution #2, on Trade Agreements, says: "We recommend that the trade agreements act be amended so as to require the unanimous approval of the Secretaries of State, Agriculture and Commerce. We oppose any agreement affecting any agricultural commodity which will open our farm products to an unfair competition with foreign commodities where labor and industrial standards are far below the labor and industrial standards of the U. S."

Road's Effect On
Wood Costs

In the Journal of Forestry, December, R. R. Reynolds of the Southern Forestry Experiment Station, writes on "Pulpwood and Log Production Costs as Affected by Type of Road." Pulpwood and sawlog production are generally handled under the contract system in the South. Mr. Reynolds' article deals with the effect of type of road upon costs of hauling, which is a factor usually overlooked in establishing contract rates for producing pulpwood and sawlogs.

Surplus Commodities
In Americas

The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee has appointed a subcommittee to investigate the possibility of distribution of surplus commodities for relief purposes, says Pan American News (December 5). This is in line with a clause of the economic resolution passed at the Havana conference. Chairman of the new subcommittee is Argentine representative Carlos A. Par o.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 60

Section 1

December 27, 1940

WICKARD ADVISES
ON CATTLE AND
HOG SITUATION

Secretary Wickard in a statement of December 26 regarding hogs and cattle, said in part: With increased consumer income and purchasing power resulting from the defense program, farmers have an opportunity to increase their income from hogs by increasing production for 1941 above the level now indicated. Under present conditions a 1941 spring pig crop about the size of the 1940 spring pig crop appears desirable. In view of the anticipated stronger consumer demand, it also appears that cattlemen would do well to market more cattle during the coming months instead of continuing to hold back large numbers of breeding stock. In the long run they probably would increase their incomes by taking advantage of expected improved price levels in the near future rather than building up large numbers to come on the market later. (Press Release.)

KELLOGG TALKS
AT SCIENTIST
PHILA. MEETING

Charles E. Kellogg, Chief, Division of Soil Survey, Bureau of Plant Industry, USDA, delivered an address on "The Scientist and Agricultural Policy in a Democratic State" at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Philadelphia, Pa., on Dec. 27.

MARKET
COMMENT ON
PIG REPORT

The New York Journal of Commerce of Dec. 27 in a market commentary states "The further rise in lard futures yesterday and the upswing in crude edible price that has followed the Government pig report is highly encouraging to the trade since it tends to confirm their stand on the price outlook. It should be realized however, that the lard supply situation may not show any immediate improvement of substantial amount and that half the crude cotton oil production has yet to be marketed. This may tend to restrain the course of the market somewhat. On the other hand the pig report is very constructive.

BAE Reviews
Feed Situation

A summary on "The Feed Situation," issued by BAE of the USDA, says: Cash corn prices at Chicago declined about 5 cents per bushel from mid-November to mid-December. This decline appears to be largely seasonal, since supplies of 1940 corn are becoming available to the market in volume. Oats and barley prices were practically unchanged during the past month, while byproduct feeds were generally lower. Prices of most livestock products were unchanged or higher, and feeding ratios tended to become a little more favorable to livestock feeders.

The final estimate of the total 1940 corn crop was 2,449 million bushels, making the total supply 3,151 million bushels, 34 million bushels below the supply last year, but, with that exception, the largest since 1932. The oats and barley supplies were the largest in recent years, and the grain sorghums crop was the largest since 1927. The total supply of these four feed grains available after October 1 is now estimated to be 115.4 million tons compared with 110.6 million tons last year.

In 1939-40 there were about 13.3 million tons of corn remaining under 1/ seal at the close of the marketing year. This year it is estimated that about 16.8 million tons of corn may be sealed 1/ at the close of the marketing year. Subtracting the quantity of corn remaining under 1/ seal at the end of the year, the October 1, 1940 supply of feed grains would be about 99 million tons as compared with 97 million tons last year and 101 million tons for the 1928-32 average. The number of grain-consuming animal units on farms January 1, 1941, is expected to be about 132 million. This would be about 3 percent less than on January 1, 1940, and about 5 percent below the 1928-32 average. The October 1 supply of feed grains, excluding the estimated quantity of corn sealed or held by the Government at the end of the marketing year, was about 5 percent larger per grain-consuming unit than it was last year, and was a little above average.

Domestic feed prices are substantially above prices in foreign markets plus shipping costs, and foreign trade in feed grains continues of little significance to the domestic feed situation.

1/ Sealed or held by the Government.

Canadian Dairy
Leaders Oppose
Margarine Imports

"With Canadian dairy trade leaders opposed to the suggestion that the Dominion's ban against margarine imports be lowered during the war emergency, preparations are being made to bring considerable quantities of butter from Australia and New Zealand to relieve the shortage of this product here." (Ottawa dispatch dated Dec. 26 to New York Journal of Commerce.)

Farm Surpluses
And Veterinarians

The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, December, includes an editorial discussion of "Farm Surpluses and the Veterinary Profession." There is also a discussion of "Agriculture and National Defense."

Disease Checks
European Sawfly

The Journal of Forestry, December, says that an insect disease this year checked the inroads of the European spruce sawfly, an insect immigrant from northern and central Europe that has been defoliating spruce forests in New England for the last five years. Entomologists of the USDA report that an unnamed infection has almost wiped out the needle-eating worms in southern Vermont and southern New Hampshire. Maine is one of the places where adult sawflies may not come out from their cocoons for two or three or even four years, therefore holdover cocoons remain a potential threat in Maine.

Weed Control In
Western Canada

In Agricultural Engineering, December, Evan A. Hardy, of the agricultural engineering department, University of Saskatchewan, writes on "Weed Control in Western Canada." Mr. Hardy concludes: "Research has developed to such a point in the fundamental science of weed growth that complete and effective control is known and can be had, provided that implements are conditioned and operated in such a way as to produce a complete kill of weeds."

Experiments With
Albino Corn Plants

Dr. H. A. Spoehr, of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, has announced that he has been able to keep albino corn plants alive for four months or more by feeding them on sugar and other nutrients. In this way he has been able to obtain an understanding of some aspects of plant nutrition hitherto inaccessible. It has been discovered that such plants can manufacture plenty of starch if supplied with ordinary cane sugar. It has also been found that they cannot get adequate nutrition out of glycerine and other compounds, which have, up to now, been looked upon as possible plant foods. (Science Service.)

SMA To Purchase
Grapefruit

From Lakeland, Florida, December 20, the AP says that marketing agreement committees were informed Friday that the Federal Government is making plans to begin purchasing fresh grapefruit for processing into juice early in January. John L. Peters, SMA purchasing agent, said in a letter to committees that "under the program, the SMA will offer to purchase substantial quantities of grapefruit."

Making New Trailer
Threshing Machine

Business Week, December 21, says that private manufacture of a new trailer threshing machine has been started by a firm in Statesville, North Carolina. The machine was developed by the TVA, in cooperation with state experiment stations and extension services of Valley states. It is intended to help Southern farmers grow more soil-building crops. Demonstrations were given during the last harvest season in 100 counties of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, through the state extension services.

Farmer's Role
In Defense

"With farm labor costs going up just as farmers are sending their sons into the draft, farmers will need more machinery to help do the farm work. Farm machinery manufacturers have just knocked out competition for future years of interstate sales of prison-made farm implements and binder twine, with a new law of Congress taking effect in 1941. Farmers are likely to find machinery costs going up just when they are most dependent upon machinery. For many reasons, farmers have a greater stake now in Federal policies -- policies on labor, defense, industry, than ever before." (Nebraska Farmer, December 14.)

Processing Taxes
Expected Issue

Dairy Record, December 18, says that close students of the agricultural situation are almost unanimously of the opinion that processing taxes on government-subsidized crops will replace the existing system of benefit payments. Need of the government for money for armament purposes and the fact that the proposed new taxes will fall far short of enabling the government to balance its budget has caused a steady demand for retrenchment in other expense items, and the farm program will have to bear its share of the curtailment.

Discusses New
Mexico Area

In Rural Sociology, December, Kalervo Oberg, of the Southwest Region, SCS, discusses cultural factors and land-use planning in Cuba Valley, New Mexico. Cuba Valley is today inhabited by two distinct cultural groups, each with its characteristic form of settlement and method of land use. The Spanish-American villages along the irrigable lands of the Rio Puerco represent a relatively long period of adjustment of people to a semi-arid environment; the Anglo-American homesteads on the surrounding dry lands have some twenty years of recent history and represent a process of economic and cultural adjustment which is still in progress. Mr. Oberg's article is a comparison of these two contrasting groups of people.

Nebraska Farm,
Home Week

Nebraska Farmer, December 14, contains a detailed account of the recent Nebraska Farm and Home Week. The leading speeches are outlined, and the general discussions summarized.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 61

Section 1

December 30, 1940.

INSURANCE FIRMS

GET FARM BENEFITS

The AP, December 29, says that the USDA reported to Congress Sunday that a half dozen insurance companies received \$1,602,188 in Government farm payments in 1938. These large land-holding concerns were among more than 16,000 firms and individuals who collected a total of \$38,422,685 in agricultural adjustment payments of \$1,000 or more. The report showed that 113 payments in excess of \$10,000 were made in 1938, but that about 23% of all payments were less than \$20. Another 23 percent were from \$20. to \$40.

EXPECT NO DECREASE

IN FARM PAYMENTS

The AP, December 30, says that any efforts to trim nondefense spending in the new budget appeared likely Sunday to encounter determined opposition from legislators interested in maintaining an undiminished flow of Federal cash into farm benefit payments, highway construction and relief projects. Senator Bankhead (Dem., Ala.) and Senator Capper (Rep., Kans.), members of the so-called "farm bloc," have already served notice that they will work for increased rather than reduced farm benefits.

ITALY TO REGULATE

FOOD FURTHER

From Rome, December 29, the AP says that Italy set up Minister of Agriculture Giuseppe Tassinari, Italy's foremost authority on agricultural economy, as a virtual dictator of the dinner table Sunday, with absolute control over appeasement of the national appetite. Tassinari was appointed under a new law to regulate consumption and production, exportation and importation of food for civilians and fighting forces alike.

COTTON PRICES

ADVANCE SLOWLY

The New York Times, December 30, says that, after easing slightly in the early dealings last week, cotton prices turned firmer and reflected a moderate but steady upward trend throughout the rest of the period. At the close on Saturday, active futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were standing at net gains of 14 to 17 points for the week.

Orient Faces
Wheat Shortage

Acute wheat shortages are reported in China, Manchuria and Japan, although the total crop in these countries was larger this year than last, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations said today. Among the reasons given for the shortage are widespread official interference with the customary movement of wheat from producing to nonproducing and deficit producing areas, greatly reduced imports of wheat and flour, disruption of transportation facilities, and the increased use of wheat as a substitute for rice.

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has announced the extension of the Food Stamp Plan to include the cities of Niagara Falls, New York, and Somerville and Whitman, Massachusetts.

CEA Report Shows
Trade Increase

Increases ranging from 4 to 185 percent in the volume of trading in commodity futures during 1939-40 over 1938-39 were described Saturday by J. M. Mehl, Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, in his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture for the year ended June 30, 1940. Futures trading in wheat increased 52 percent, cotton 16 percent, and wool tops 185 percent. Only three commodities supervised by the Administration -- corn, barley and potatoes -- recorded decreases. The estimated value of futures trading during the year in the 14 commodities supervised by the Administration was \$10,376,000,000, an increase of 55 percent over the \$6,715,000,000 total for 1938-39. The 1939-40 total, however, was only 45 percent of the estimated annual average of \$23,000,000,000 for the 10 years 1929-38.

Nazis Buy Spain's
Orange Surplus

Germany has concluded an agreement with Spain for the purchase of approximately half of the Spanish exportable surplus of oranges this year, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations said today. The agreement provides for the shipment to Germany of 7,873,000 boxes of oranges and 1,260,000 boxes of mandarins. Payment for the fruit is to be accepted by Spain in the form of credits to be used later for the purchase of German merchandise.

Chilean
Nitrates

During the World War era, Chile enjoyed the strategic position of being the world's main dependence for nitrates for explosives. Since then, synthetic means of producing nitrate commercially have been chiefly responsible for a downward slide in Chile's nitrate sales. The United States is now rated about 75 percent self-sufficient in nitrates. (Science News Letter, December 21.)

Report Stresses Inter American Relations The impact of the European war on American agriculture was the chief concern of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in the fiscal year 1939-40, according to the organization's first annual report. Participation in plans to develop closer inter-American cooperation was the other main activity, with the Office coordinating the steps taken by the USDA to encourage the development of complementary agricultural production in the other American republics. The report outlines the efforts made to keep United States agriculture as fully informed as possible regarding the effects of the war upon our export outlets for farm products.

'41 Gum Naval Stores Loan The USDA Friday announced that a Commodity Credit Corporation loan program has been authorized to the American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative of Valdosta, Georgia. Under the program loans will be made on Gum Naval Stores produced in 1941 by farmers who comply with the 1941 Naval Stores Conservation Program, which is administered by the Forest Service. The 1941 loan value on turpentine will be 30¢ per bulk gallon, or 7¢ higher than in 1940.

New Spray Changes Apple Trees A new way of attacking the old problem of biennial bearing of apple trees was suggested in a paper read today before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Philadelphia, by J. R. Magness and L. P. Batjer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Certain varieties of apples are known as biennial bearers because the trees produce a very heavy crop one year and almost none the next. In their paper Magness and Batjer report success in "changing over" an orchard of York Imperial trees by the use of caustic sprays such as tar oil distillate and di-nitro-orthocyclo-hexyl-phenol, commonly referred to as DNO. The sprays were put on when the blossoms were in the early pink stage, killing the blossoms and thus preventing a set of fruit in 1939. A normal crop of fruit was set in 1940.

BAE On The Wheat Situation Wheat supplies in the United States for the current marketing year (July 1940-June 1941) are now estimated at about 1.1 billion bushels, or about 100 million bushels above the supply a year earlier. The current estimate is about 25 million bushels above the estimate of a month ago, the increase resulting from a net upward revision in the crop. Prospects continue for exports to foreign countries and shipments to possessions together to total between 20 and 25 million bushels, and for domestic disappearance to total 685 million bushels. On the basis of these figures, there would be just under 400 million bushels available for carry-over July 1, 1941, or upwards of 100 million bushels above the carry-over last July. (BAE.)

Pan American
Peace Committee

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union recently provided for the establishment of a committee composed of representatives of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, and Argentina, for "peaceful solution of conflicts." The committee will have headquarters in Washington. (Pan American News, Dec. 5.)

Migration Problem
Discussed

In Rural Sociology, December, Conrad Taeuber, of BAE, writes on "Migration and Rural Population Adjustment." Mr. Taeuber says that a mobile population is essential to the maintenance of an effective balance between population and resources in a nation characterized by marked differentials in rates of reproduction and in employment opportunities. Although migration from rural to urban areas was at a high rate during the 1920's, the unguided migration of that period did not evacuate rural problem areas on the scale which would be necessary to bring about desirable adjustments of resources and population. If this did not occur during a period when urban industry was calling for large numbers of rural workers, it was virtually impossible after 1930.

Forestry Public
Relations Policies

In The Journal of Forestry, December, Charles R. Ross, of the South Carolina Extension Service, writes on "Some Aspects of Forestry Public Relations in the Southern Appalachian Backhills." Mr. Ross, while an officer in the U. S. Forestry Service, conducted a one-man poll of public opinion on Forest Service policies among the backhills people of the Southern Appalachians. His study shows the importance of good public relations policies in the successful administration of publicly owned forests, and indicates several ways whereby the public relations effort can be strengthened.

Custom-Killing of
Hogs for Farmers

Business Week, December 21, says that custom-killing of hogs for farmers is offered free by a packing company in Austin, Minnesota. The grower brings in his hog on one day, and on the next day gets back all the pork and lard, clean and chilled, the packer retaining the offal, including the head, as payment.

Europe's Food And
American Dairying

In The Pacific Dairy Review, December, Dr. Karl Brandt, of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, writes on "Europe's Food Situation and American Dairying." The article is a digest of an address made by Dr. Brandt before the Western Regional Dairy Conference at Oakland recently.

Timber Problems In
Pacific Northwest

Soil Conservation, December, includes an article on "Timber and Cut-over Land Problems in the Pacific Northwest," by J. H. Christ, regional conservator, Pacific Northwest Region, SCS, Spokane.

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Vol. LXXIX, No. 62

Section 1

December 31, 1940

MURCHISON SEES HUGE COTTON CONSUMPTION

In a signed article in the New York Journal Of Commerce, December 31, Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., says that the cotton outlook for the future, as far as domestic consumption is concerned, is bright, "and it is not unreasonable to hope for a record of 8,750,000 bales during the crop year, 1940-41."

COTTON SOARS TO NEW PEAK

The AP, December 31, says that cotton futures swept forward to the highest prices of the season Monday on active demand, generated by firmness in other staples and securities. Final prices were up 8 to 11 points.

PAPER SEES BRIGHT SUGAR OUTLOOK

The New York Journal of Commerce, December 31, says that, as a result of the conservative quota set by Secretary Wickard, the outlook in 1941 for the sugar industry--producers, cane refiners and beet processors--is the brightest in several years. For the new year, the outlook is that the price of refined sugar will definitely average better than the 1938 and 1939 levels, although it is improbable that it will reach the 1937 figure.

STAMP PLAN EXTENSIONS

Secretary Wickard Monday announced the extension of the Food Stamp Plan to Oswego, New York, and of the Cotton Stamp Plan to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and the rest of Kent County.

Section 2

Low-Cost Milk

Approval of a program to provide milk for For Chicago Schools one cent a half-pint to about 100,000 children attending 119 elementary schools in low-income areas in Chicago during the current school year, ending in June, 1941, was announced Monday by the Surplus Marketing Administration.

BAE Reports On
Cotton Situation

The seasonally adjusted index of cotton consumption in the U.S. rose to an all-time high of 135 percent of the 1935-39 average during November. The actual quantity of cotton consumed (744,000 bales), however, was slightly smaller than in March, 1937 and October, 1940. The difference was more than offset by seasonal adjustments and the smaller number of working days in November. Domestic manufacturers' backlog of orders is still large, even though production has exceeded manufacturers' sales of unfinished goods in each of the last six weeks. Mill activity is expected to continue at about the present level for the next few weeks. If the current rate of consumption continues throughout the remainder of the season, consumption for the season will materially exceed 8-1/2 million bales. The previous record high of just under 8 million bales was established in 1936-37.

FCA Division
Makes Survey

Farmer co-ops, with a membership of more than three million producers, handled a two billion dollar business during the 1939-40 marketing season, according to the recently completed 18th annual survey by the cooperative research and service division of the Farm Credit Administration. Marketing associations constitute 75 percent of the 10,700 active organizations, the figures disclosed. The groups marketing dairy products led in the number of members with 620,000, and in volume of business, at \$560,000,000. Other principal commodities, in their order of importance, were grain, dry beans, and rice, \$390,000,000; livestock, \$282,000,000; fruits and vegetables, \$273,000,000; and cotton, \$78,000,000.

British Lower
Food Rations

From London, December 29, the UP says that British food rations are to be reduced soon. The food minister expects to announce a further reduction in the meat ration early in January, allowing, it is believed, about 25¢ worth of meat per person each week. About 35¢ is allowed now.

BAE On Farm
Income Situation

Cash income from farm marketings and Government payments in November totaled 943 million dollars, compared with 884 million in November, 1939, and the revised estimate of 1,126 million for October this year. Income from both crops and livestock products was higher in November this year than last, and Government payments were 3 million dollars larger than a year earlier. The decline in income from crops was slightly more than usual, but income from livestock and products declined less than usual as the seasonally adjusted income from dairy and poultry products increased more than the income from meat animals declined.

Electrical
Weed Control

In Agricultural Engineering, December, E.M. Dieffenbach, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, writes on "Electrical Weed Control." Mr. Dieffenbach tells of the work being done by his Bureau, in cooperation with the Utah Experiment Station, on this subject.

Agrarian Reform
In Mexico

The first important event of the Camacho regime in Mexico was an historic decree providing for a modification of the agrarian reform. The change grants to the peon a title to the land given him, and contrasts with the communal ownership pushed during the Cardenas regime. Briefly, the result of the new decree is to give the peasant land and a means of livelihood. (Pan American News, December 19)

Top Rot In Cherry
And Maple Trees

In The Journal of Forestry, December, W. A. Campbell and Ross W. Davidson, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, write on "Top Rot in Glaze-damaged Black Cherry and Sugar Maple on the Allegheny Plateau." The paper reports on the inspection of black cherry and sugar maple 40 and 48 months, respectively, after the glaze storm in 1936.

Butter, Eggs
Off Surplus List?

The Dairy Record, December 18, says that there are persistent rumors current in Washington that both butter and eggs will shortly be removed from the list of surplus commodities obtainable without cost by relief workers and relief clients under the stamp plan. Officers refuse to confirm or deny the reports. Removal of butter from the list would have a noticeable effect on its consumption, as approximately 2,000,000 pounds are being distributed monthly in the 202 areas where the stamp plan is operated.

"Mexico
In Action"

Mexico en Accion (Mexico in Action) is an illustrated account, in Spanish, English and French, of the six-year Government plan, started by ex-President Cardenas. The booklet, which was compiled by the Mexican department of press and publicity, is a recent accession of the USDA library.

U.S.-Mexican
Understanding

Prospects for closer understanding between the U.S. and Mexico seem unusually good at this time, says Pan American News for December 19.

"Except for one or two dissenting voices, chiefly on the left wing," it says, "most of the U.S. observers have received with pleasure the appointment as Foreign Minister of Ezequiel Padillo, an ex-Callista senator and former Minister to Rome, who appears to have accepted a closer inter-gearing of U.S. and Mexican policies as both inevitable and desirable..."

Research In
Dairy Products

In Southern Products Dairy Journal, December, Dr. G. M. Trout, of Michigan State College, Lansing, writes on "Research and its Relation to the Consumption of All Dairy Products."

Pine Butterfly And
Ponderosa Pine

In The Journal of Forestry, December, James C. Evenden, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, writes on "The Effects of Defoliation by the Pine Butterfly on Ponderosa Pine." A severe outbreak of pine butterfly occurred in central Idaho in 1922. Ponderosa pine was defoliated more or less completely on thousands of acres. The article reports the results of a study of what happened to defoliated mature ponderosa pine.

Prolon Is Newest
Synthetic Fiber

Casein wool has been re-christened "prolon," as it joins the family of so-called synthetic fibers including nylon, vinyon, rayon and celanese. Prolon is made from casein obtained from milk, soybeans, and other sources. (Science Service)

Problems In
Grain Storage

In Agricultural Engineering, December, George J. Burkhardt, agricultural engineer at the University of Maryland, writes on "Engineering Problems in Grain Storage." Included is a diagram of the grain drier developed at the University of Maryland.

Tests With Buffalo
Grass Seed

Country Gentleman, January, says that, in the spring of 1940, Leon Wenger, of the Kansas Experiment Station, started some tests with Buffalo grass seed that was harvested in 1938. He soaked the seed in water for varying periods of time, dried it and then planted. Seed that was soaked for one day had two times the germination of non-soaked seed, whereas seed that was soaked for two days had about three times as high a germination as non-soaked seed. Other tests, in which the seed was treated with a solution of potassium nitrate, showed that soaking the seed in this solution for three days brought the germination up to 81 percent.

